

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

CENSUS TRACTS  
AND BNA'S

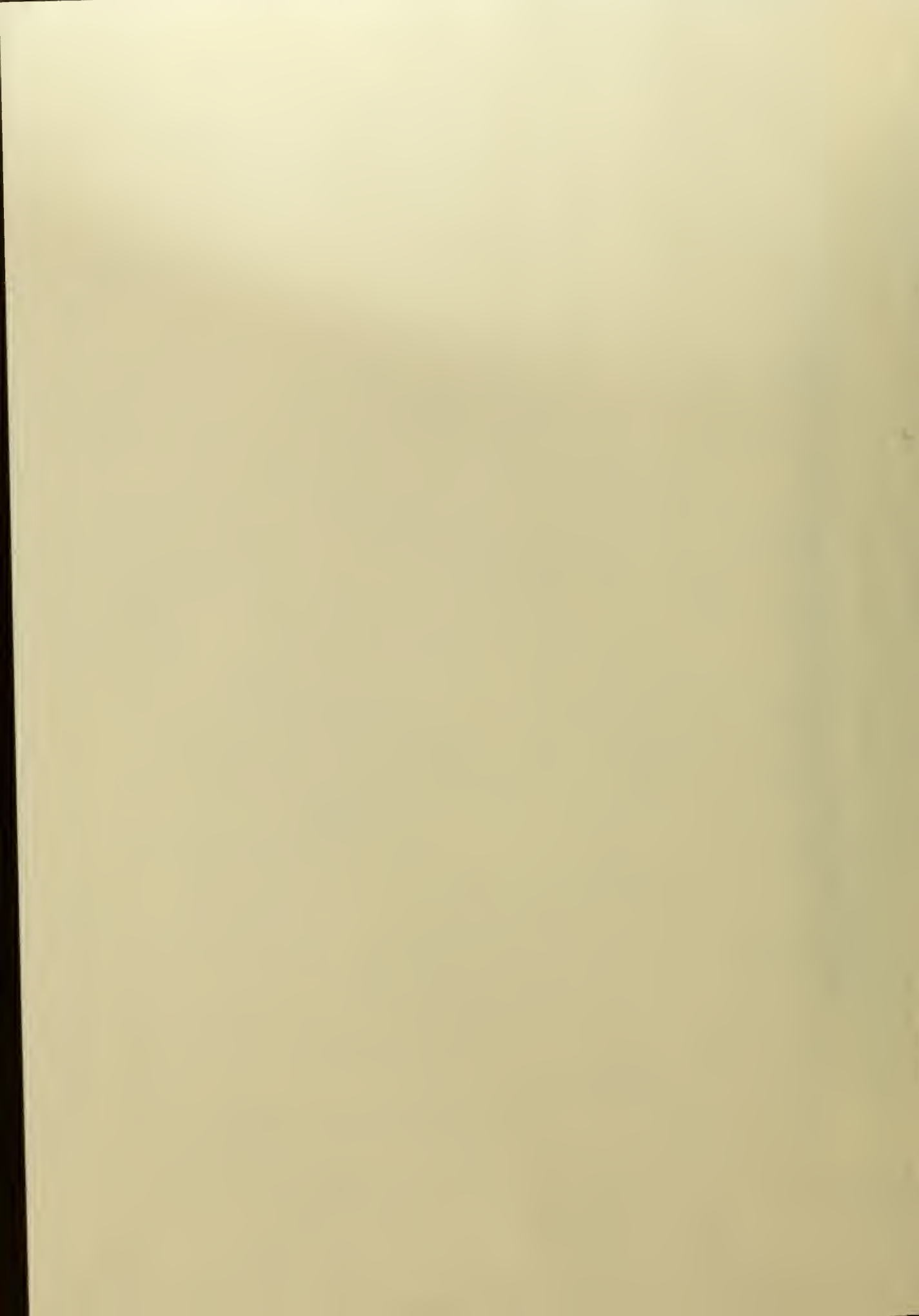
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Housing Characteristics for 1990  
Census Tracts and Block .A5732  
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1990

HA 201 1990  
.A5732 CPH 3





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1990 CPH-3-180

1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas  
Iowa City, IA MSA

CENSUS '90



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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

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The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

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The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.



1990 CPH-3-180

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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas  
Iowa City, IA MSA**

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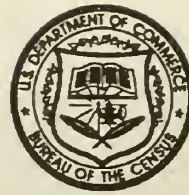
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# CONTENTS

---

	Page
List of Statistical Tables .....	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes .....	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1

---

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.) .....	1
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## APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications .....	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics .....	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages .....	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance .....	F-1
G. Maps .....	G-1

---

# LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (\*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. <b>General Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
2. <b>General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	6	13. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	25
3. <b>General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	8	14. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	26
4. <b>General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	15. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	27
5. <b>General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	10	16. <b>Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	28
6. <b>General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11	17. <b>Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	32
7. <b>General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12	18. <b>Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	37
8. <b>Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	13	19. <b>Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	42
9. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	17	20. <b>Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	47
10. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	22	21. <b>Occupation, income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	48
11. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	23		



Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	49	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	63
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	50	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	68
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	69
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	70
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	52	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	71
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	53	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	54	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	55	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	73
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	56	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	74
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	57	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	75
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	58	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	76

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	77	45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	78
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	79



# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

## CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes .....	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables .....	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data .....	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables .....	I-2
User Notes .....	I-3

## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability .....	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	6, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	5	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	5	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989 .....	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a *spanner* is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			(See text for details of definitions, reporting, series, and data sources)			Spanner			
Heading			Stubhead			Boxhead			
The data shown are based on:			Total			Total			
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*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
<b>LAND AREA</b> .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.





# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in



data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

## User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

## User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused



by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA		
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
12	Georgia			107	Charleston, SC MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota			117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
38	Oklahoma	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
39	Oregon	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
41	Rhode Island	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
42	South Carolina			122	Columbus, OH MSA
43	South Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
44	Tennessee	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
46	Utah	94	Boise City, ID MSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
47	Vermont		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
48	Virginia	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
49	Washington	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned			131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	96	Bradenton, FL MSA		
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		



Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA			265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295A		325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA				
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A		333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	334	Wausau, WI MSA
			Seattle, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

# Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
<b>JOHNSON COUNTY, IA</b>	
3 01 -----	3 (pt.)
3 02 -----	3 (pt.)
10 -----	10
11 -----	11 (pt.)
14 -----	11 (pt.)
16 -----	14 (pt.)
105 -----	16 (pt.)
106 -----	14 (pt.)
	105
	16 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundanes or identification changed between 1980 and 1990 See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
JOHNSON COUNTY, IA	
3	3 01
	3 02
10	10 (pt )
11	10 (pt )
	11
14	14
	105 (pt )
16	16
	106
105	105 (pt.)







Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County					
		Total	Coralville city	Iowa City city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 18
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	1 591.7	1 591.7	20.3	57.0	19.9	3.2	19.7	37.3	5.0	17.8
Square miles .....	614.5	614.5	7.8	22.0	7.7	1.2	7.6	14.4	1.9	6.9
AGE										
All persons .....	96 119	96 119	10 347	59 738	5 562	2 793	3 566	4 213	5 477	6 310
Under 5 years .....	6 157	6 157	771	3 317	275	183	289	557	436	646
5 to 9 years .....	5 807	5 807	656	2 983	317	155	269	327	380	546
10 to 14 years .....	4 862	4 862	473	2 441	279	102	179	172	306	389
15 to 19 years .....	8 758	8 758	423	6 759	754	119	140	146	267	344
20 to 24 years .....	17 630	17 630	1 494	14 716	1 000	453	362	652	731	724
25 to 34 years .....	19 530	19 530	3 175	11 682	901	835	1 073	1 538	1 231	1 558
35 to 44 years .....	13 890	13 890	1 615	7 623	870	410	682	545	937	1 066
45 to 54 years .....	7 198	7 198	671	3 694	403	178	278	132	574	449
55 to 64 years .....	5 149	5 149	488	2 600	309	153	139	71	305	298
65 to 74 years .....	3 903	3 903	324	2 101	288	130	90	54	197	197
75 to 84 years .....	2 332	2 332	188	1 343	132	58	46	15	93	82
85 years and over .....	903	903	69	479	34	17	19	4	20	11
3 and 4 years .....	2 399	2 399	299	1 280	103	68	121	203	167	251
16 years and over .....	78 443	78 443	8 371	50 548	4 647	2 333	2 810	3 127	4 303	4 656
18 years and over .....	76 772	76 772	8 232	49 663	4 557	2 297	2 756	3 079	4 191	4 533
21 years and over .....	66 172	66 172	7 837	40 332	3 552	2 179	2 637	2 946	4 001	4 256
60 years and over .....	9 613	9 613	836	5 191	598	290	225	108	440	421
62 years and over .....	8 588	8 588	730	4 687	547	258	192	93	383	357
Median .....	27.1	27.1	28.7	24.8	26.4	28.8	30.1	26.5	29.5	28.1
Female .....	48 518	48 518	5 211	30 178	2 753	1 478	1 667	2 160	2 875	3 197
Under 5 years .....	3 021	3 021	371	1 642	127	89	149	293	220	342
5 to 9 years .....	2 879	2 879	323	1 445	163	78	131	148	206	249
10 to 14 years .....	2 385	2 385	243	1 178	153	52	92	74	154	185
15 to 19 years .....	4 528	4 528	197	3 558	366	64	58	80	135	185
20 to 24 years .....	8 624	8 624	733	7 172	456	247	142	352	411	351
25 to 34 years .....	9 509	9 509	1 548	5 607	430	422	476	807	634	789
35 to 44 years .....	6 940	6 940	811	3 868	435	219	321	254	482	533
45 to 54 years .....	3 650	3 650	346	1 882	193	94	132	72	294	241
55 to 64 years .....	2 674	2 674	262	1 372	171	81	71	43	151	154
65 to 74 years .....	2 125	2 125	202	1 176	154	80	50	26	113	116
75 to 84 years .....	1 494	1 494	118	896	78	41	29	8	61	46
85 years and over .....	689	689	57	382	27	11	16	3	14	6
3 and 4 years .....	1 192	1 192	145	641	48	36	66	104	78	143
16 years and over .....	39 834	39 834	4 235	25 709	2 286	1 243	1 287	1 624	2 271	2 389
18 years and over .....	39 013	39 013	4 166	25 261	2 236	1 224	1 257	1 601	2 221	2 318
21 years and over .....	33 435	33 435	3 981	20 314	1 745	1 160	1 218	1 536	2 117	2 168
60 years and over .....	5 619	5 619	518	3 142	341	179	132	60	248	236
62 years and over .....	5 065	5 065	455	2 867	314	159	115	51	219	198
Median .....	27.6	27.6	29.0	25.1	27.4	29.1	30.3	26.5	29.4	28.8
Male .....	47 601	47 601	5 136	29 560	2 809	1 315	1 899	2 053	2 602	3 113
Median age .....	26.6	26.6	28.3	24.5	25.7	28.5	30.0	26.6	29.6	27.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons .....	96 119	96 119	10 347	59 738	5 562	2 793	3 566	4 213	5 477	6 310
In households .....	86 967	86 967	9 848	51 370	4 466	2 793	3 137	4 213	5 477	6 271
Householder .....	36 067	36 067	4 605	21 951	1 811	1 403	1 327	1 621	2 210	2 497
Family householder .....	20 317	20 317	2 373	10 836	1 075	621	834	1 182	1 372	1 562
Nonfamily householder .....	15 750	15 750	2 232	11 115	736	782	493	439	838	935
Living alone .....	10 026	10 026	1 622	6 523	466	569	364	258	515	630
Spouse .....	17 158	17 158	1 881	8 917	930	467	704	981	1 224	1 220
Child .....	22 293	22 293	2 306	11 447	1 167	537	874	1 197	1 457	1 985
Other relatives .....	1 524	1 524	206	908	61	88	39	84	89	102
Nonrelatives .....	9 925	9 925	850	8 147	497	298	193	330	497	467
Institutionalized persons .....	1 081	1 081	499	385	-	-	429	-	-	38
Other persons in group quarters .....	8 071	8 071	-	7 983	1 096	-	-	-	-	1
Persons per household .....	2.41	2.41	2.14	2.34	2.47	1.99	2.36	2.60	2.48	2.51
Persons per family .....	3.02	3.02	2.85	2.96	3.01	2.76	2.94	2.91	3.02	3.12
Persons 65 years and over .....	7 138	7 138	581	3 923	454	205	155	73	310	290
In households .....	6 655	6 655	511	3 734	454	205	152	73	310	290
Householder .....	4 624	4 624	358	2 638	300	148	105	45	201	191
Nonfamily householder .....	2 263	2 263	201	1 392	123	85	55	19	91	81
Living alone .....	2 144	2 144	195	1 306	109	82	54	18	81	77
Spouse .....	1 664	1 664	117	876	128	42	36	18	88	83
Other relatives .....	290	290	30	163	15	13	9	10	12	13
Nonrelatives .....	77	77	6	57	11	2	2	-	9	3
Institutionalized persons .....	443	443	70	184	-	-	3	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters .....	40	40	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families .....	20 317	20 317	2 373	10 836	1 075	621	834	1 182	1 372	1 562
With own children under 18 years .....	10 254	10 254	1 207	5 489	533	289	455	686	694	992
Number of own children under 18 years .....	18 658	18 658	2 035	9 724	971	467	784	1 116	1 247	1 723
Married-couple families .....	17 158	17 158	1 881	8 917	930	467	704	981	1 224	1 220
With own children under 18 years .....	8 471	8 471	903	4 408	448	202	371	538	617	743
Number of own children under 18 years .....	15 890	15 890	1 583	8 053	840	345	651	872	1 120	1 355
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 404	2 404	392	1 496	115	126	106	167	115	284
With own children under 18 years .....	1 505	1 505	269	937	70	76	71	133	67	221
Number of own children under 18 years .....	2 334	2 334	391	1 461	107	105	109	225	110	327
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over .....	39 060	39 060	4 173	25 084	2 381	1 094	1 534	1 512	2 060	2 308
Never married .....	18 374	18 374	1 688	14 263	1 263	478	522	455	710	828
Now married, except separated .....	17 869	17 869	2 032	9 350	957	481	820	998	1 249	1 250
Separated .....	289	289	67	146	18	24	33	11	7	23
Widowed .....	436	436	48	210	29	17	14	4	12	19
Divorced .....	2 092	2 092	338	1 115	114	94	145	44	82	188
Females 15 years and over .....	40 233	40 233	4 274	25 913	2 310	1 259	1 295	1 645	2 295	2 421
Never married .....	16 660	16 660	1 468	13 205	1 052	493	323	457	772	735
Now married, except separated .....	17 680	17 680	1 948	9 258	957	492	725	1 009	1 254	1 243
Separated .....	372	372	81	215	17	30	21	20	21	38
Widowed .....	2 599	2 599	264	1 486	123	91	70	31	102	110
Divorced .....	2 922	2 922	513	1 749	161	153	156	128	146	295

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County—Con.			Coralville city, Johnson County					Iowa City city, Johnson County	
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	238.7	445.5	314.6	2.9	13.4	3.3	.7	—	13.8	—
Square miles .....	92.2	172.0	121.5	1.1	5.2	1.3	3	—	5.3	—
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>7 473</b>	<b>5 803</b>	<b>3 454</b>	<b>2 776</b>	<b>3 298</b>	<b>4 272</b>	<b>1</b>	—	<b>5 182</b>	—
Under 5 years .....	670	483	228	182	277	312	—	—	241	—
5 to 9 years .....	674	527	252	154	258	244	—	—	280	—
10 to 14 years .....	504	477	266	101	168	204	—	—	245	—
15 to 19 years .....	431	353	201	118	129	176	—	—	732	—
20 to 24 years .....	453	407	176	452	344	698	—	—	989	—
25 to 34 years .....	1 551	1 082	614	827	1 023	1 325	—	—	870	—
35 to 44 years .....	1 432	908	532	410	637	567	1	—	780	—
45 to 54 years .....	777	531	373	176	245	250	—	—	339	—
55 to 64 years .....	462	423	306	152	119	217	—	—	286	—
65 to 74 years .....	336	342	248	129	69	126	—	—	265	—
75 to 84 years .....	133	197	163	58	25	105	—	—	122	—
85 years and over .....	50	73	95	17	4	48	—	—	33	—
3 and 4 years .....	265	193	96	68	114	117	—	—	93	—
16 years and over .....	5 533	4 241	2 665	2 319	2 576	3 475	1	—	4 376	—
18 years and over .....	5 339	4 105	2 583	2 284	2 528	3 419	1	—	4 296	—
21 years and over .....	5 114	3 897	2 468	2 166	2 414	3 256	1	—	3 302	—
60 years and over .....	726	816	650	289	156	391	—	—	550	—
62 years and over .....	635	741	591	257	130	343	—	—	506	—
Median .....	31.3	31.0	34.8	28.8	29.7	27.7	36.5	—	25.9	—
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>3 749</b>	<b>2 878</b>	<b>1 792</b>	<b>1 469</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>2 226</b>	—	—	<b>2 548</b>	—
Under 5 years .....	326	228	114	88	141	142	—	—	103	—
5 to 9 years .....	339	264	133	78	127	118	—	—	146	—
10 to 14 years .....	259	240	133	52	86	105	—	—	135	—
15 to 19 years .....	210	182	89	63	52	82	—	—	354	—
20 to 24 years .....	241	191	97	246	129	358	—	—	448	—
25 to 34 years .....	787	514	311	419	450	679	—	—	412	—
35 to 44 years .....	690	430	253	219	301	291	—	—	387	—
45 to 54 years .....	381	269	197	92	116	138	—	—	163	—
55 to 64 years .....	227	228	161	81	59	122	—	—	159	—
65 to 74 years .....	170	177	121	79	38	85	—	—	140	—
75 to 84 years .....	84	113	106	41	13	64	—	—	74	—
85 years and over .....	35	42	77	11	4	42	—	—	27	—
3 and 4 years .....	127	95	50	36	60	49	—	—	42	—
16 years and over .....	2 784	2 110	1 394	1 235	1 154	1 846	—	—	2 144	—
18 years and over .....	2 691	2 048	1 351	1 217	1 128	1 821	—	—	2 098	—
21 years and over .....	2 570	1 934	1 299	1 153	1 091	1 737	—	—	1 612	—
60 years and over .....	395	442	381	178	84	256	—	—	315	—
62 years and over .....	345	403	349	158	72	225	—	—	293	—
Median .....	31.2	31.5	35.7	29.1	29.9	28.4	—	—	26.9	—
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>3 724</b>	<b>2 925</b>	<b>1 662</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>1 782</b>	<b>2 046</b>	<b>1</b>	—	<b>2 634</b>	—
Median age .....	31.5	30.6	33.8	28.4	29.6	27.1	36.5	—	25.3	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>7 473</b>	<b>5 803</b>	<b>3 454</b>	<b>2 776</b>	<b>3 298</b>	<b>4 272</b>	<b>1</b>	—	<b>5 182</b>	—
In households .....	7 473	5 673	3 341	2 776	2 869	4 202	1	—	4 086	—
Householder .....	2 812	2 048	1 302	1 396	1 196	2 012	1	—	1 683	—
Family householder .....	2 047	1 435	946	616	762	995	—	—	960	—
Nonfamily householder .....	765	613	356	780	434	1 017	1	—	723	—
Living alone .....	580	474	284	568	315	738	1	—	455	—
Spouse .....	1 802	1 251	828	465	638	778	—	—	824	—
Child .....	2 406	2 052	1 047	530	822	954	—	—	1 030	—
Other relatives .....	137	100	42	88	34	84	—	—	57	—
Nonrelatives .....	316	222	122	297	179	374	—	—	492	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	20	113	—	429	70	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 096	—
Persons per household .....	2.66	2.77	2.57	1.99	2.40	2.09	1.00	—	2.43	—
Persons per family .....	3.12	3.37	3.03	2.76	2.96	2.83	—	—	2.99	—
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>519</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>279</b>	—	—	<b>420</b>	—
In households .....	519	557	401	204	95	212	—	—	420	—
Householder .....	346	376	290	147	62	149	—	—	281	—
Nonfamily householder .....	159	149	121	85	26	90	—	—	106	—
Living alone .....	153	145	116	82	26	87	—	—	115	—
Spouse .....	132	160	102	42	25	50	—	—	13	—
Other relatives .....	35	15	8	13	6	11	—	—	11	—
Nonrelatives .....	6	6	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	20	105	—	3	67	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>2 047</b>	<b>1 435</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>995</b>	—	—	<b>960</b>	—
With own children under 18 years .....	1 124	734	441	287	433	487	—	—	469	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	2 052	1 638	845	463	745	827	—	—	853	—
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 802</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>778</b>	—	—	<b>824</b>	—
With own children under 18 years .....	978	642	378	201	353	349	—	—	390	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 830	1 489	748	343	617	623	—	—	731	—
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>170</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>167</b>	—	—	<b>108</b>	—
With own children under 18 years .....	115	69	48	75	68	126	—	—	66	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	174	112	74	103	106	182	—	—	101	—
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 170</b>	<b>1 296</b>	<b>1 088</b>	<b>1 433</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>1</b>	—	<b>2 252</b>	—
Never married .....	686	678	316	475	502	710	1	—	1 247	—
Now married, except separated .....	1 838	1 278	853	479	751	802	—	—	849	—
Separated .....	24	14	12	23	33	11	—	—	16	—
Widowed .....	43	41	24	17	11	20	—	—	27	—
Divorced .....	209	159	91	94	136	108	—	—	113	—
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 825</b>	<b>2 146</b>	<b>1 412</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>1 162</b>	<b>1 861</b>	—	—	<b>2 164</b>	—
Never married .....	566	528	254	490	296	682	—	—	1 027	—
Now married, except separated .....	1 829	1 273	849	490	655	803	—	—	848	—
Separated .....	32	12	11	29	20	32	—	—	17	—
Widowed .....	188	168	195	90	45	129	—	—	120	—
Divorced .....	210	165	103	152	146	215	—	—	152	—



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con									
	Tract 4 (pt 1)	Tract 5 (pt 1)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	11.5	3.9	1.2	1	1.2	2.0	.7	9	1.2	1.9
Square miles .....	4.4	1.5	.5	1	.5	.8	.3	.4	.5	.7
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 016</b>	<b>4 433</b>	<b>3 870</b>	<b>2 201</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>3 544</b>	<b>4 297</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>3 335</b>
Under 5 years .....	536	359	119	4	—	138	—	85	121	223
5 to 9 years .....	312	320	73	2	—	102	1	57	110	313
10 to 14 years .....	163	271	49	1	—	94	2	46	111	349
15 to 19 years .....	137	229	114	1 312	4	140	2 102	279	87	279
20 to 24 years .....	638	664	1 414	850	11	823	1 328	2 075	191	110
25 to 34 years .....	1 505	1 014	1 168	20	18	624	82	947	336	331
35 to 44 years .....	490	752	291	9	20	318	13	361	344	744
45 to 54 years .....	112	456	133	—	16	235	7	135	234	434
55 to 64 years .....	61	209	114	—	40	189	3	80	217	236
65 to 74 years .....	47	108	93	1	44	127	3	109	196	189
75 to 84 years .....	12	45	162	2	8	78	1	89	131	106
85 years and over .....	3	6	140	—	—	31	2	34	22	21
3 and 4 years .....	195	141	35	2	—	53	—	33	44	107
16 years and over .....	2 976	3 439	3 619	2 193	161	2 536	3 541	4 100	1 741	2 377
18 years and over .....	2 930	3 341	3 603	2 186	160	2 506	3 539	4 076	1 706	2 256
21 years and over .....	2 805	3 176	3 351	317	156	2 261	746	3 359	1 634	2 133
60 years and over .....	91	246	439	3	78	323	7	269	462	431
62 years and over .....	76	204	421	3	71	290	7	259	414	389
Median .....	26.4	27.9	25.6	19.8	59.4	26.6	19.8	23.3	37.5	36.2
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 072</b>	<b>2 317</b>	<b>1 972</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>2 054</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>1 754</b>
Under 5 years .....	282	186	60	3	—	64	—	40	61	110
5 to 9 years .....	146	169	37	1	—	43	1	26	54	145
10 to 14 years .....	71	140	14	—	—	39	—	21	49	179
15 to 19 years .....	76	118	58	600	2	49	1 292	127	38	146
20 to 24 years .....	345	372	705	388	4	339	670	1 003	64	49
25 to 34 years .....	791	514	523	6	8	270	26	401	192	185
35 to 44 years .....	228	393	152	6	9	171	7	164	175	406
45 to 54 years .....	64	229	63	—	3	123	4	65	124	211
55 to 64 years .....	38	97	60	—	1	98	1	49	122	124
65 to 74 years .....	22	64	61	—	3	69	2	65	103	112
75 to 84 years .....	7	30	120	2	—	48	1	63	78	72
85 years and over .....	2	5	119	—	—	21	—	30	19	15
3 and 4 years .....	101	68	19	1	—	20	—	18	24	60
16 years and over .....	1 553	1 803	1 855	1 001	30	1 174	2 003	1 967	910	1 283
18 years and over .....	1 531	1 756	1 848	997	30	1 160	2 001	1 956	895	1 221
21 years and over .....	1 468	1 665	1 720	133	27	1 092	313	1 588	866	1 158
60 years and over .....	51	136	325	2	3	188	3	184	263	258
62 years and over .....	42	116	316	2	3	171	3	176	238	233
Median .....	26.3	27.5	25.9	19.8	37.0	28.9	19.6	23.0	39.3	37.3
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 944</b>	<b>2 116</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1 565</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>2 243</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>1 581</b>
Median age .....	26.4	28.4	25.3	19.8	62.8	25.3	19.9	23.5	35.8	35.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 016</b>	<b>4 433</b>	<b>3 870</b>	<b>2 201</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>3 544</b>	<b>4 297</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>3 335</b>
In households .....	4 016	4 433	3 698	51	2	2 501	588	3 592	2 088	3 335
Householder .....	1 547	1 735	2 027	18	1	1 084	243	1 803	890	1 135
Family householder .....	1 124	1 078	505	6	—	563	22	337	566	945
Nonfamily householder .....	423	657	1 522	12	1	521	221	1 466	324	190
Living alone .....	245	366	868	4	—	307	64	812	237	166
Spouse .....	928	962	377	4	—	501	8	222	505	836
Child .....	1 134	1 215	314	11	—	463	4	253	486	1 272
Other relatives .....	81	76	72	—	—	41	15	76	29	37
Nonrelatives .....	326	445	908	18	1	412	318	1 238	178	55
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	128	—	159	—	27	24	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	44	2 150	—	398	2 929	681	12	—
Persons per household .....	2.60	2.56	1.82	2.83	2.00	2.31	2.42	1.99	2.35	2.94
Persons per family .....	2.91	3.09	2.51	3.50	—	2.79	2.23	2.64	2.80	3.27
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>62</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>316</b>
In households .....	62	159	270	2	—	234	6	223	349	316
Householder .....	39	102	212	2	—	157	5	164	233	211
Nonfamily householder .....	18	44	147	2	—	61	3	105	98	100
Living alone .....	17	41	143	2	—	52	3	89	92	97
Spouse .....	14	41	48	—	—	68	1	38	106	85
Other relatives .....	9	10	8	—	—	5	—	13	8	18
Nonrelatives .....	—	6	2	—	—	4	—	8	2	2
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	125	—	52	—	—	7	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 124</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>945</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	660	583	164	4	—	225	2	121	209	550
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 069	1 055	263	7	—	387	2	196	384	1 061
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>928</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>836</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	513	521	115	4	—	205	2	80	180	469
Number of own children under 18 years .....	826	948	189	7	—	353	2	135	338	932
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>164</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>91</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	132	56	40	—	—	18	—	31	26	69
Number of own children under 18 years .....	224	95	61	—	—	31	—	51	42	112
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 432</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>1 768</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>1 130</b>
Never married .....	437	606	1 224	1 170	26	796	1 502	1 770	271	245
Now married, except separated .....	945	985	420	18	61	534	20	265	514	841
Separated .....	10	5	11	3	4	7	7	8	3	2
Widowed .....	4	5	25	1	8	8	3	8	18	12
Divorced .....	36	60	88	—	32	32	6	91	37	30
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 573</b>	<b>1 822</b>	<b>1 861</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1 188</b>	<b>2 003</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1 320</b>
Never married .....	443	647	1 123	983	14	530	1 975	1 490	226	243
Now married, except separated .....	956	986	413	14	4	522	18	258	514	850
Separated .....	20	20	11	1	—	6	—	17	10	5
Widowed .....	28	64	198	3	2	71	2	80	103	129
Divorced .....	126	105	116	1	10	59	5	122	62	93

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, Johnson County—Con.								Remainder of Johnson County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	2.9	1.5	1.1	4.0	5.1	3.3	5	2	6.1	3
Square miles .....	1.1	.6	.4	1.5	2.0	1.3	2	1	2.4	1
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 390</b>	<b>2 932</b>	<b>6 395</b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>5 949</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>17</b>
Under 5 years .....	361	199	75	203	618	32	3	—	34	1
5 to 9 years .....	414	193	64	199	520	21	2	—	37	1
10 to 14 years .....	365	144	57	157	362	17	8	—	34	—
15 to 19 years .....	311	121	405	121	330	32	9	15	22	—
20 to 24 years .....	217	216	3 907	263	707	101	2	210	11	—
25 to 34 years .....	700	694	1 062	628	1 464	161	6	52	31	—
35 to 44 years .....	902	572	370	533	988	107	13	16	90	—
45 to 54 years .....	471	229	137	264	433	39	16	4	64	—
55 to 64 years .....	306	208	88	251	268	32	5	7	23	—
65 to 74 years .....	215	179	82	201	176	32	—	34	23	—
75 to 84 years .....	90	136	110	120	73	19	—	39	10	—
85 years and over .....	38	41	38	40	10	1	—	19	1	—
3 and 4 years .....	134	82	29	76	241	12	3	—	10	—
16 years and over .....	3 181	2 377	6 189	2 400	4 377	518	51	396	271	14
18 years and over .....	3 044	2 319	6 148	2 346	4 256	511	44	396	261	13
21 years and over .....	2 901	2 253	4 834	2 260	3 991	479	42	332	250	13
60 years and over .....	493	477	281	495	375	72	1	98	48	—
62 years and over .....	427	443	256	438	322	65	—	96	41	—
Median .....	33.1	33.6	22.4	33.8	27.8	30.1	36.5	23.7	37.8	33.1
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 293</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>1 512</b>	<b>3 012</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>9</b>
Under 5 years .....	173	88	40	87	326	17	2	—	24	—
5 to 9 years .....	210	87	36	102	234	8	—	—	17	—
10 to 14 years .....	179	67	33	66	172	9	4	—	18	—
15 to 19 years .....	159	60	215	51	178	16	4	15	12	—
20 to 24 years .....	109	96	1 958	117	344	51	—	110	8	—
25 to 34 years .....	357	351	420	324	740	66	3	18	18	—
35 to 44 years .....	487	290	169	272	493	47	7	5	48	—
45 to 54 years .....	244	123	63	140	232	20	8	3	30	—
55 to 64 years .....	157	115	46	141	140	20	1	3	12	—
65 to 74 years .....	120	104	53	116	105	13	—	24	14	—
75 to 84 years .....	67	93	83	71	42	13	—	32	4	—
85 years and over .....	31	32	36	25	6	—	—	14	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	63	34	15	31	137	6	2	—	6	—
16 years and over .....	1 701	1 258	3 040	1 248	2 249	243	23	224	142	—
18 years and over .....	1 618	1 230	3 023	1 231	2 180	241	21	224	138	—
21 years and over .....	1 552	1 195	2 279	1 191	2 034	224	19	178	133	—
60 years and over .....	303	297	199	290	214	39	—	72	26	—
62 years and over .....	265	277	189	254	182	36	—	71	21	—
Median .....	34.0	35.1	22.0	35.2	28.5	30.1	35.8	23.7	36.8	33.5
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>2 097</b>	<b>1 426</b>	<b>3 243</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>2 937</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>8</b>
Median age .....	31.9	32.3	22.7	32.1	27.3	30.0	37.5	23.7	38.4	33.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 390</b>	<b>2 932</b>	<b>6 395</b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>5 949</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>17</b>
In households .....	4 390	2 932	5 740	2 980	5 910	570	64	394	380	17
Householder .....	1 651	1 300	2 643	1 244	2 338	306	21	282	128	—
Family householder .....	1 171	744	397	777	1 479	131	17	14	115	—
Nonfamily householder .....	480	556	2 246	467	859	175	4	268	13	—
Living alone .....	396	396	985	325	572	136	2	187	11	—
Spouse .....	983	588	266	643	1 145	97	17	11	106	—
Child .....	1 525	713	247	759	1 892	105	23	1	137	—
Other relatives .....	73	70	100	67	98	13	1	2	4	—
Nonrelatives .....	158	261	2 484	267	437	49	2	98	5	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	9	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	646	—	1	24	—	2	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.66	2.26	2.17	2.40	2.53	1.86	3.05	1.40	2.97	2.45
Persons per family .....	3.20	2.84	2.54	2.89	3.12	2.64	3.41	2.00	3.15	2.80
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>343</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>
In households .....	343	356	230	361	259	52	—	92	34	—
Householder .....	253	253	185	245	172	40	—	84	19	—
Nonfamily householder .....	151	135	134	99	75	26	—	74	3	—
Living alone .....	148	128	125	94	71	24	—	74	3	—
Spouse .....	74	80	30	92	72	5	—	7	13	—
Other relatives .....	16	16	11	21	12	2	—	1	2	—
Nonrelatives .....	—	7	4	3	3	5	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 171</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>9</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	683	335	129	337	951	55	12	—	64	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 305	584	209	605	1 646	79	19	—	118	—
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>983</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>8</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	549	257	93	275	706	37	12	—	58	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 092	472	159	506	1 286	58	19	—	109	—
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>151</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	119	62	28	57	218	15	—	—	4	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	193	91	36	86	321	17	—	—	6	—
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 519</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>3 156</b>	<b>1 164</b>	<b>2 169</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>16</b>
Never married .....	408	393	2 719	381	787	130	9	142	16	—
Now married, except separated .....	1 003	606	313	666	1 175	103	17	15	108	—
Separated .....	11	16	10	11	19	2	—	1	2	—
Widowed .....	19	26	10	13	14	6	—	3	2	—
Divorced .....	78	91	104	93	174	37	2	11	1	—
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 731</b>	<b>1 264</b>	<b>3 043</b>	<b>1 257</b>	<b>2 280</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1</b>
Never married .....	375	337	2 511	341	690	91	6	153	25	—
Now married, except separated .....	1 009	607	299	659	1 168	102	17	14	109	—
Separated .....	23	16	15	15	35	1	—	—	—	—
Widowed .....	140	160	102	122	102	14	—	46	3	—
Divorced .....	184	144	116	120	285	38	—	11	9	—



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Johnson County—Con.								
	Tract 3 01 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	6.3	25.1	1.2	12.7	310.9	156.8	238.7	442.1	314.1
Square miles .....	2.4	9.7	.4	4.9	120.0	60.5	92.2	170.7	121.3
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>268</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1 044</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>4 531</b>	<b>3 165</b>	<b>7 473</b>	<b>5 209</b>	<b>3 390</b>
Under 5 years .....	12	21	77	28	335	215	670	451	225
5 to 9 years .....	11	15	60	26	351	237	674	506	250
10 to 14 years .....	11	9	35	27	356	253	504	460	258
15 to 19 years .....	11	9	38	14	282	255	431	321	192
20 to 24 years .....	18	14	67	17	206	153	453	306	174
25 to 34 years .....	50	33	217	94	708	452	1 551	921	608
35 to 44 years .....	45	54	185	78	847	601	1 432	801	519
45 to 54 years .....	33	20	118	16	506	448	777	492	357
55 to 64 years .....	20	10	96	30	440	287	462	391	301
65 to 74 years .....	21	7	89	21	261	161	336	310	248
75 to 84 years .....	21	3	48	9	157	79	133	178	163
85 years and over .....	15	1	14	1	82	24	50	72	95
3 and 4 years .....	7	8	26	10	133	87	265	181	93
16 years and over .....	234	150	864	279	3 436	2 406	5 533	3 723	2 614
18 years and over .....	228	148	850	277	3 328	2 300	5 339	3 594	2 539
21 years and over .....	223	140	825	265	3 164	2 165	5 114	3 418	2 426
60 years and over .....	69	17	194	46	705	387	726	744	649
62 years and over .....	62	17	179	35	615	319	635	676	591
Median .....	39.8	34.5	36.0	32.0	35.4	35.3	31.3	31.2	34.8
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>151</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2 255</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>3 749</b>	<b>2 598</b>	<b>1 763</b>
Under 5 years .....	8	11	34	16	153	112	326	211	112
5 to 9 years .....	4	2	37	15	180	128	339	256	133
10 to 14 years .....	6	3	14	13	165	126	259	231	129
15 to 19 years .....	6	4	17	7	144	121	210	166	85
20 to 24 years .....	13	7	39	7	102	64	241	140	97
25 to 34 years .....	26	16	120	49	353	226	787	448	308
35 to 44 years .....	20	26	89	40	418	301	690	383	246
45 to 54 years .....	16	8	65	9	251	222	381	249	189
55 to 64 years .....	12	5	54	14	212	136	227	208	160
65 to 74 years .....	12	4	49	11	125	76	170	164	121
75 to 84 years .....	16	1	31	4	94	40	84	100	106
85 years and over .....	12	1	9	—	58	16	35	42	77
3 and 4 years .....	6	3	10	6	61	50	127	89	48
16 years and over .....	133	71	468	140	1 730	1 176	2 784	1 867	1 371
18 years and over .....	129	70	465	138	1 681	1 130	2 691	1 807	1 330
21 years and over .....	127	68	452	134	1 589	1 070	2 570	1 710	1 280
60 years and over .....	48	9	112	22	371	191	395	403	381
62 years and over .....	43	9	103	16	332	157	345	367	349
Median .....	40.7	35.3	36.4	31.8	35.8	35.2	31.2	31.6	35.7
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>117</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2 276</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>3 724</b>	<b>2 611</b>	<b>1 627</b>
Median age .....	38.5	34.0	35.7	32.2	34.9	35.5	31.5	30.8	33.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>268</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1 044</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>4 531</b>	<b>3 165</b>	<b>7 473</b>	<b>5 209</b>	<b>3 390</b>
In households .....	268	196	1 044	361	4 465	3 165	7 473	5 103	3 277
Householder .....	131	73	475	159	1 609	1 094	2 812	1 742	1 281
Family householder .....	72	58	294	83	1 274	927	2 047	1 304	929
Nonfamily householder .....	59	15	181	76	335	167	765	438	352
Living alone .....	49	12	149	58	268	133	580	338	282
Spouse .....	66	53	262	75	1 163	866	1 802	1 154	811
Child .....	52	63	242	93	1 493	1 076	2 406	1 947	1 024
Other relatives .....	5	3	13	4	57	59	137	87	41
Nonrelatives .....	14	4	52	30	143	70	316	173	120
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	20	113
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	86	—
Persons per household .....	2.05	2.68	2.20	2.27	2.78	2.89	2.66	2.93	2.56
Persons per family .....	2.71	3.05	2.76	3.07	3.13	3.16	3.12	3.44	3.02
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>506</b>
In households .....	57	11	151	31	436	264	519	505	401
Householder .....	43	6	99	19	296	173	346	336	290
Nonfamily householder .....	29	1	47	6	124	57	159	123	121
Living alone .....	28	1	40	6	118	57	153	121	116
Spouse .....	11	4	47	11	120	76	132	155	102
Other relatives .....	3	1	2	1	18	14	35	13	8
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	3	—	2	1	6	1	1
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	20	105
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>72</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>1 304</b>	<b>929</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	22	26	111	41	614	446	1 124	679	429
Number of own children under 18 years .....	39	47	192	77	1 159	826	2 052	1 559	826
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>66</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1 163</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>1 154</b>	<b>811</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	18	25	96	37	557	419	978	605	366
Number of own children under 18 years .....	34	46	172	69	1 056	776	1 830	1 431	729
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>82</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	3	1	11	3	38	21	115	54	48
Number of own children under 18 years .....	3	1	15	6	65	41	174	95	74
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>101</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1 732</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>1 892</b>	<b>1 268</b>
Never married .....	20	17	104	41	393	288	686	548	307
Now married, except separated .....	69	53	264	75	1 184	883	1 838	1 175	836
Separated .....	—	1	2	4	13	5	24	12	12
Widowed .....	3	—	7	5	47	12	43	35	24
Divorced .....	9	8	22	14	95	70	209	122	89
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>133</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1 757</b>	<b>1 202</b>	<b>2 825</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>1 389</b>
Never married .....	27	14	125	45	307	190	566	437	248
Now married, except separated .....	70	53	268	75	1 181	884	1 829	1 171	832
Separated .....	1	—	1	3	10	6	32	11	11
Widowed .....	25	3	38	8	167	67	188	154	195
Divorced .....	10	2	41	10	92	55	210	127	103

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County		
		Total	Coralville city	Iowa City city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 18
AGE							
All persons	89 649	89 649	9 523	54 410	2 837	5 052	5 888
Under 5 years	5 603	5 603	693	2 879	321	400	601
5 to 9 years	5 393	5 393	591	2 668	199	335	508
10 to 14 years	4 584	4 584	440	2 230	113	277	347
15 to 19 years	8 179	8 179	384	6 254	104	243	305
20 to 24 years	16 289	16 289	1 362	13 538	575	667	663
25 to 34 years	17 400	17 400	2 861	9 914	928	1 125	1 460
35 to 44 years	13 151	13 151	1 504	7 044	366	879	1 005
45 to 54 years	6 935	6 935	638	3 496	102	532	423
55 to 64 years	5 049	5 049	475	2 527	60	288	292
65 to 74 years	3 856	3 856	319	2 060	50	194	191
75 to 84 years	2 317	2 317	187	1 330	15	92	82
85 years and over	893	893	69	470	4	20	11
3 and 4 years	2 201	2 201	278	1 115	116	153	232
16 years and over	73 270	73 270	7 728	46 222	2 186	3 989	4 365
18 years and over	71 727	71 727	7 604	45 430	2 156	3 888	4 258
21 years and over	61 811	61 811	7 239	36 739	2 039	3 718	4 011
60 years and over	9 497	9 497	822	5 096	97	430	413
62 years and over	8 496	8 496	721	4 609	87	376	350
Median	27.3	27.3	28.9	24.8	25.9	29.8	28.4
Female							
All persons	45 511	45 511	4 849	27 676	1 466	2 679	2 990
Under 5 years	2 743	2 743	336	1 417	161	205	314
5 to 9 years	2 668	2 668	287	1 291	88	183	235
10 to 14 years	2 256	2 256	225	1 082	50	142	166
15 to 19 years	4 264	4 264	181	3 329	64	123	164
20 to 24 years	8 022	8 022	677	6 636	312	386	323
25 to 34 years	8 526	8 526	1 418	4 776	483	585	740
35 to 44 years	6 610	6 610	762	3 608	177	455	503
45 to 54 years	3 535	3 535	335	1 789	59	271	229
55 to 64 years	2 625	2 625	256	1 334	35	145	151
65 to 74 years	2 095	2 095	198	1 151	26	110	113
75 to 84 years	1 487	1 487	117	890	8	60	46
85 years and over	680	680	57	373	3	14	6
3 and 4 years	1 091	1 091	134	554	55	72	129
16 years and over	37 467	37 467	3 965	23 696	1 151	2 126	2 245
18 years and over	36 711	36 711	3 903	23 294	1 136	2 080	2 186
21 years and over	31 448	31 448	3 727	18 648	1 076	1 984	2 050
60 years and over	5 551	5 551	509	3 085	55	241	233
62 years and over	5 007	5 007	449	2 817	49	213	195
Median	27.9	27.9	29.2	25.1	26.0	29.7	29.1
Male							
All persons	44 138	44 138	4 674	26 734	1 371	2 373	2 898
Median age	26.8	26.8	28.4	24.5	25.7	30.0	27.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	89 649	89 649	9 523	54 410	2 837	5 052	5 888
In households	81 238	81 238	9 099	46 707	2 837	5 052	5 851
Householder	33 845	33 845	4 297	20 129	1 151	2 070	2 349
Family householder	19 142	19 142	2 195	9 901	758	1 280	1 464
Nonfamily householder	14 703	14 703	2 102	10 228	393	790	885
Living alone	9 375	9 375	1 523	5 997	225	481	600
Spouse	16 212	16 212	1 746	8 154	605	1 138	1 166
Child	20 802	20 802	2 104	10 289	734	1 316	1 817
Other relatives	1 336	1 336	183	754	46	69	85
Nonrelatives	9 043	9 043	769	7 381	301	459	434
Institutionalized persons	990	990	424	369	-	-	37
Other persons in group quarters	7 421	7 421	-	7 334	-	-	-
Persons per household	2.41	2.41	2.13	2.34	2.49	2.46	2.50
Persons per family	3.02	3.02	2.85	2.96	2.87	2.99	3.10
Persons 65 years and over	7 066	7 066	575	3 860	69	306	284
In households	6 585	6 585	505	3 673	69	306	284
Householder	4 581	4 581	353	2 601	43	199	187
Nonfamily householder	2 241	2 241	199	1 373	19	91	79
Living alone	2 124	2 124	193	1 288	18	81	75
Spouse	1 654	1 654	117	866	18	88	81
Other relatives	274	274	29	150	8	10	13
Nonrelatives	76	76	6	56	-	9	3
Institutionalized persons	441	441	70	182	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	40	40	-	5	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	19 142	19 142	2 195	9 901	758	1 280	1 464
With own children under 18 years	9 552	9 552	1 101	4 931	413	637	919
Number of own children under 18 years	17 314	17 314	1 849	8 684	670	1 132	1 583
Married-couple families	16 223	16 223	1 749	8 165	609	1 143	1 165
With own children under 18 years	7 911	7 911	826	3 958	306	565	702
Number of own children under 18 years	14 857	14 857	1 454	7 251	514	1 017	1 271
Female householder, no husband present	2 237	2 237	360	1 363	126	106	250
With own children under 18 years	1 392	1 392	244	849	99	62	194
Number of own children under 18 years	2 067	2 067	343	1 251	146	99	276
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	36 225	36 225	3 798	22 747	1 037	1 891	2 157
Never married	16 753	16 753	1 502	12 877	371	636	751
Now married, except separated	16 788	16 788	1 869	8 491	612	1 159	1 193
Separated	260	260	61	127	8	6	16
Widowed	425	425	46	202	4	12	17
Divorced	1 999	1 999	320	1 050	42	78	180
Females 15 years and over	37 844	37 844	4 001	23 886	1 167	2 149	2 275
Never married	15 461	15 461	1 365	12 146	392	723	666
Now married, except separated	16 638	16 638	1 808	8 404	617	1 167	1 185
Separated	338	338	72	191	13	34	34
Widowed	2 563	2 563	260	1 456	29	98	108
Divorced	2 844	2 844	496	1 689	116	143	282



Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Coralville city, Johnson County		Iowa City city, Johnson County				
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt 1)	Tract 6	Tract 11	Tract 16	Tract 18 (pt 1)	
<b>AGE</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	<b>3 870</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>3 455</b>	<b>3 874</b>	<b>5 824</b>	<b>5 544</b>	
Under 5 years	269	300	106	81	69	575	
5 to 9 years	216	184	65	57	61	484	
10 to 14 years	184	104	43	45	51	323	
15 to 19 years	162	95	97	260	374	293	
20 to 24 years	638	561	1 277	1 912	3 633	647	
25 to 34 years	1 157	895	981	763	856	1 368	
35 to 44 years	519	311	257	327	337	931	
45 to 54 years	238	82	127	124	132	408	
55 to 64 years	212	50	112	78	87	262	
65 to 74 years	122	43	90	105	78	170	
75 to 84 years	105	12	161	89	110	73	
85 years and over	48	3	139	33	36	10	
3 and 4 years	105	108	34	32	26	223	
16 years and over	3 165	2 035	3 232	3 682	5 634	4 096	
18 years and over	3 116	2 007	3 221	3 662	5 601	3 990	
21 years and over	2 963	1 898	3 000	2 993	4 357	3 754	
60 years and over	383	80	432	263	274	367	
62 years and over	338	70	414	253	250	315	
Median	27.9	25.6	25.6	23.0	22.2	28.1	
<b>Female</b>	<b>2 033</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>2 883</b>	<b>2 814</b>	
Under 5 years	125	150	56	39	34	300	
5 to 9 years	103	86	33	26	35	221	
10 to 14 years	91	47	12	21	31	154	
15 to 19 years	75	60	52	123	196	158	
20 to 24 years	329	305	644	947	1 826	317	
25 to 34 years	604	467	431	334	332	692	
35 to 44 years	268	151	141	152	154	465	
45 to 54 years	131	51	61	62	62	220	
55 to 64 years	119	30	58	48	45	137	
65 to 74 years	82	22	60	61	51	102	
75 to 84 years	64	2	120	63	83	42	
85 years and over	42	2	118	29	34	6	
3 and 4 years	44	52	19	18	12	124	
16 years and over	1 699	1 080	1 679	1 819	2 780	2 110	
18 years and over	1 678	1 066	1 674	1 810	2 767	2 052	
21 years and over	1 598	1 008	1 559	1 458	2 064	1 920	
60 years and over	251	46	321	179	194	211	
62 years and over	222	40	312	171	185	179	
Median	28.7	25.7	25.8	22.9	21.9	28.8	
<b>Male</b>	<b>1 837</b>	<b>1 262</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>1 969</b>	<b>2 941</b>	<b>2 730</b>	
Median age	27.1	25.5	25.3	23.2	22.6	27.6	
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	<b>3 870</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>3 455</b>	<b>3 874</b>	<b>5 824</b>	<b>5 544</b>	
In households	3 800	2 640	3 293	3 233	5 189	5 507	
Householder	1 844	1 077	1 806	1 620	2 384	2 195	
Family householder	900	700	460	316	358	1 384	
Nonfamily householder	944	377	1 346	1 304	2 026	811	
Living alone	683	212	767	710	877	544	
Spouse	708	552	347	212	244	1 092	
Child	849	671	275	245	224	1 733	
Other relatives	67	43	59	64	83	82	
Nonrelatives	332	297	806	1 092	2 254	405	
Institutionalized persons	70	—	126	24	7	37	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	36	617	628	—	
Persons per household	2.07	2.48	1.83	2.01	2.19	2.51	
Persons per family	2.82	2.86	2.50	2.65	2.54	3.11	
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>253</b>	
In households	208	58	267	218	224	253	
Householder	146	37	210	160	181	168	
Nonfamily householder	89	18	146	103	132	73	
Living alone	86	17	142	87	123	69	
Spouse	50	14	47	38	29	70	
Other relatives	10	7	8	13	10	12	
Nonrelatives	2	—	2	7	4	3	
Institutionalized persons	67	—	123	7	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	2	—	—	
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
<b>Families</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>1 384</b>	
With own children under 18 years	434	387	147	116	121	880	
Number of own children under 18 years	731	623	230	190	194	1 514	
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1 092</b>	
With own children under 18 years	309	281	104	77	86	667	
Number of own children under 18 years	552	468	171	130	144	1 210	
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>245</b>	
With own children under 18 years	113	98	37	29	27	191	
Number of own children under 18 years	159	145	52	50	36	270	
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>							
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>1 487</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>1 872</b>	<b>2 860</b>	<b>2 023</b>	
Never married	630	353	1 066	1 540	2 469	712	
Now married, except separated	727	559	379	230	277	1 120	
Separated	8	7	11	8	8	13	
Widowed	19	4	23	8	9	12	
Divorced	103	34	77	86	97	166	
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>1 714</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>1 685</b>	<b>1 819</b>	<b>2 783</b>	<b>2 139</b>	
Never married	620	378	994	1 374	2 292	624	
Now married, except separated	730	564	372	235	264	1 111	
Separated	28	13	9	16	14	31	
Widowed	128	26	195	77	99	101	
Divorced	208	114	115	117	114	272	

**Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
AGE			
All persons .....	1 979	1 979	1 516
Under 5 years .....	153	153	108
5 to 9 years .....	157	157	112
10 to 14 years .....	117	117	92
15 to 19 years .....	253	253	224
20 to 24 years .....	427	427	355
25 to 34 years .....	497	497	347
35 to 44 years .....	230	230	163
45 to 54 years .....	81	81	63
55 to 64 years .....	31	31	22
65 to 74 years .....	20	20	18
75 to 84 years .....	7	7	6
85 years and over .....	6	6	6
3 and 4 years .....	50	50	39
16 years and over .....	1 535	1 535	1 189
18 years and over .....	1 482	1 482	1 149
21 years and over .....	1 205	1 205	892
60 years and over .....	48	48	41
62 years and over .....	42	42	37
Median .....	23.4	23.4	22.7
Female .....	873	873	684
Under 5 years .....	78	78	60
5 to 9 years .....	78	78	52
10 to 14 years .....	46	46	36
15 to 19 years .....	117	117	102
20 to 24 years .....	195	195	167
25 to 34 years .....	203	203	145
35 to 44 years .....	86	86	62
45 to 54 years .....	31	31	26
55 to 64 years .....	16	16	14
65 to 74 years .....	12	12	10
75 to 84 years .....	5	5	4
85 years and over .....	6	6	6
3 and 4 years .....	31	31	25
16 years and over .....	667	667	533
18 years and over .....	638	638	512
21 years and over .....	506	506	389
60 years and over .....	32	32	28
62 years and over .....	30	30	26
Median .....	22.6	22.6	22.0
Male .....	1 106	1 106	832
Median age .....	23.9	23.9	23.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	1 979	1 979	1 516
In households .....	1 636	1 636	1 239
Householder .....	656	656	496
Family householder .....	298	298	211
Nonfamily householder .....	358	358	285
Living alone .....	239	239	184
Spouse .....	160	160	110
Child .....	495	495	371
Other relatives .....	61	61	47
Nonrelatives .....	264	264	215
Institutionalized persons .....	78	78	13
Other persons in group quarters .....	265	265	264
Persons per household .....	2.26	2.26	2.27
Persons per family .....	3.18	3.18	3.27
Persons 65 years and over .....	33	33	30
In households .....	32	32	29
Householder .....	25	25	22
Nonfamily householder .....	17	17	15
Living alone .....	17	17	15
Spouse .....	4	4	4
Other relatives .....	3	3	3
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families .....	298	298	211
With own children under 18 years .....	194	194	135
Number of own children under 18 years .....	444	444	330
Married-couple families .....	187	187	131
With own children under 18 years .....	111	111	77
Number of own children under 18 years .....	241	241	180
Female householder, no husband present .....	83	83	62
With own children under 18 years .....	66	66	47
Number of own children under 18 years .....	174	174	134
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over .....	881	881	668
Never married .....	565	565	455
Now married except separated .....	233	233	158
Separated .....	15	15	8
Widowed .....	9	9	6
Divorced .....	59	59	41
Females 15 years and over .....	671	671	536
Never married .....	428	428	364
Now married except separated .....	169	169	118
Separated .....	16	16	9
Widowed .....	21	21	17
Unmarried .....	37	37	28



Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Johnson County	Iowa City city, Johnson County
		Total	Iowa City city	Tract 4	Tract 4 (pt.)
AGE					
All persons	3 837	3 837	3 341	1 072	1 072
Under 5 years	347	347	294	194	194
5 to 9 years	201	201	170	85	85
10 to 14 years	131	131	102	31	31
15 to 19 years	235	235	205	21	21
20 to 24 years	760	760	693	37	37
25 to 34 years	1 470	1 470	1 307	535	535
35 to 44 years	441	441	369	138	138
45 to 54 years	156	156	122	18	18
55 to 64 years	62	62	50	10	10
65 to 74 years	23	23	19	3	3
75 to 84 years	8	8	7	—	—
85 years and over	3	3	3	—	—
3 and 4 years	130	130	114	72	72
16 years and over	3 131	3 131	2 756	757	757
18 years and over	3 072	3 072	2 713	749	749
21 years and over	2 769	2 769	2 426	739	739
60 years and over	60	60	50	10	10
62 years and over	44	44	37	5	5
Median	26.5	26.5	26.4	28.7	28.7
Female	1 819	1 819	1 595	549	549
Under 5 years	169	169	147	104	104
5 to 9 years	99	99	84	41	41
10 to 14 years	69	69	53	17	17
15 to 19 years	98	98	87	8	8
20 to 24 years	344	344	314	21	21
25 to 34 years	702	702	632	284	284
35 to 44 years	212	212	174	59	59
45 to 54 years	76	76	63	8	8
55 to 64 years	30	30	24	7	7
65 to 74 years	15	15	12	—	—
75 to 84 years	2	2	2	—	—
85 years and over	3	3	3	—	—
3 and 4 years	57	57	54	38	38
16 years and over	1 468	1 468	1 301	384	384
18 years and over	1 443	1 443	1 282	380	380
21 years and over	1 314	1 314	1 156	378	378
60 years and over	31	31	26	5	5
62 years and over	24	24	21	2	2
Median	26.5	26.5	26.4	27.7	27.7
Male	2 018	2 018	1 746	523	523
Median age	26.5	26.5	26.4	30.0	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	3 837	3 837	3 341	1 072	1 072
In households	3 524	3 524	3 030	1 072	1 072
Householder	1 347	1 347	1 175	370	370
Family householder	762	762	649	347	347
Nonfamily householder	585	585	526	23	23
Living alone	349	349	301	18	18
Spouse	716	716	608	334	334
Child	815	815	670	331	331
Other relatives	114	114	96	25	25
Nonrelatives	532	532	481	12	12
Institutionalized persons	3	3	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	310	310	310	—	—
Persons per household	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.85	2.85
Persons per family	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.93	2.93
Persons 65 years and over	34	34	29	3	3
In households	33	33	28	3	3
Householder	15	15	13	1	1
Nonfamily householder	2	2	2	—	—
Living alone	1	1	1	—	—
Spouse	4	4	4	—	—
Other relatives	13	13	10	2	2
Nonrelatives	1	1	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	762	762	649	347	347
With own children under 18 years	440	440	378	221	221
Number of own children under 18 years	741	741	613	322	322
Married-couple families	670	670	574	323	323
With own children under 18 years	406	406	347	204	204
Number of own children under 18 years	684	684	564	295	295
Female householder, no husband present	55	55	49	16	16
With own children under 18 years	26	26	24	13	13
Number of own children under 18 years	45	45	39	22	22
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	1 676	1 676	1 464	375	375
Never married	887	887	792	42	42
Now married, except separated	762	762	649	331	331
Separated	11	11	9	2	2
Widowed	2	2	2	—	—
Divorced	14	14	12	—	—
Females 15 years and over	1 482	1 482	1 311	387	387
Never married	637	637	584	28	28
Now married, except separated	802	802	690	351	351
Separated	12	12	11	3	3
Widowed	12	12	11	2	2
Divorced	19	19	15	3	3

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
AGE			
All persons .....	1 435	1 435	1 018
Under 5 years .....	144	144	91
5 to 9 years .....	117	117	72
10 to 14 years .....	92	92	58
15 to 19 years .....	146	146	123
20 to 24 years .....	240	240	197
25 to 34 years .....	371	371	260
35 to 44 years .....	172	172	118
45 to 54 years .....	67	67	41
55 to 64 years .....	33	33	17
65 to 74 years .....	33	33	31
75 to 84 years .....	15	15	7
85 years and over .....	5	5	3
3 and 4 years .....	45	45	28
16 years and over .....	1 071	1 071	787
18 years and over .....	1 042	1 042	768
21 years and over .....	880	880	625
60 years and over .....	71	71	50
62 years and over .....	63	63	47
Median .....	24.6	24.6	24.1
Female .....	688	688	488
Under 5 years .....	75	75	45
5 to 9 years .....	53	53	31
10 to 14 years .....	41	41	24
15 to 19 years .....	75	75	66
20 to 24 years .....	106	106	89
25 to 34 years .....	175	175	123
35 to 44 years .....	82	82	54
45 to 54 years .....	35	35	25
55 to 64 years .....	17	17	10
65 to 74 years .....	17	17	15
75 to 84 years .....	10	10	4
85 years and over .....	2	2	2
3 and 4 years .....	26	26	16
16 years and over .....	515	515	385
18 years and over .....	500	500	374
21 years and over .....	412	412	294
60 years and over .....	36	36	25
62 years and over .....	33	33	24
Median .....	24.7	24.7	24.2
Male .....	747	747	530
Median age .....	24.5	24.5	24.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	1 435	1 435	1 018
In households .....	1 303	1 303	893
Householder .....	465	465	329
Family householder .....	269	269	178
Nonfamily householder .....	196	196	151
Living alone .....	122	122	90
Spouse .....	198	198	129
Child .....	412	412	262
Other relatives .....	56	56	40
Nonrelatives .....	172	172	133
Institutionalized persons .....	9	9	2
Other persons in group quarters .....	123	123	123
Persons per household .....	2.57	2.57	2.55
Persons per family .....	3.22	3.22	3.22
Persons 65 years and over .....	53	53	41
In households .....	53	53	41
Householder .....	28	28	22
Nonfamily householder .....	10	10	7
Living alone .....	8	8	5
Spouse .....	15	15	11
Other relatives .....	7	7	5
Nonrelatives .....	3	3	3
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families .....	269	269	178
With own children under 18 years .....	158	158	109
Number of own children under 18 years .....	365	365	235
Married-couple families .....	211	211	139
With own children under 18 years .....	123	123	85
Number of own children under 18 years .....	286	286	183
Female householder, no husband present .....	40	40	27
With own children under 18 years .....	27	27	19
Number of own children under 18 years .....	63	63	44
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over .....	563	563	409
Never married .....	302	302	242
Now married except separated .....	224	224	144
Separated .....	3	3	2
Widowed .....	3	3	2
Divorced .....	31	31	19
Females 15 years and over .....	519	519	388
Never married .....	240	240	200
Now married except separated .....	210	210	140
Separated .....	11	11	5
Widowed .....	15	15	10
Divorced .....	43	43	33



Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
AGE			
All persons .....	88 705	88 705	53 758
Under 5 years .....	5 498	5 498	2 815
5 to 9 years .....	5 311	5 311	2 616
10 to 14 years .....	4 515	4 515	2 186
15 to 19 years .....	8 099	8 099	6 188
20 to 24 years .....	16 166	16 166	13 443
25 to 34 years .....	17 173	17 173	9 758
35 to 44 years .....	13 020	13 020	6 955
45 to 54 years .....	6 887	6 887	3 465
55 to 64 years .....	5 020	5 020	2 510
65 to 74 years .....	3 826	3 826	2 032
75 to 84 years .....	2 302	2 302	1 323
85 years and over .....	888	888	467
3 and 4 years .....	2 166	2 166	1 094
16 years and over .....	72 589	72 589	45 736
18 years and over .....	71 065	71 065	44 957
21 years and over .....	61 233	61 233	36 336
60 years and over .....	9 432	9 432	5 049
62 years and over .....	8 437	8 437	4 565
Median .....	27.4	27.4	24.8
Female .....	45 043	45 043	27 353
Under 5 years .....	2 688	2 688	1 385
5 to 9 years .....	2 635	2 635	1 271
10 to 14 years .....	2 224	2 224	1 063
15 to 19 years .....	4 221	4 221	3 292
20 to 24 years .....	7 960	7 960	6 587
25 to 34 years .....	8 419	8 419	4 702
35 to 44 years .....	6 546	6 546	3 566
45 to 54 years .....	3 506	3 506	1 768
55 to 64 years .....	2 609	2 609	1 324
65 to 74 years .....	2 080	2 080	1 138
75 to 84 years .....	1 477	1 477	886
85 years and over .....	678	678	371
3 and 4 years .....	1 073	1 073	544
16 years and over .....	37 122	37 122	23 446
18 years and over .....	36 376	36 376	23 053
21 years and over .....	31 160	31 160	18 446
60 years and over .....	5 518	5 518	3 062
62 years and over .....	4 976	4 976	2 795
Median .....	27.9	27.9	25.1
Male .....	43 662	43 662	26 405
Median age .....	26.8	26.8	24.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	88 705	88 705	53 758
In households .....	80 360	80 360	46 115
Householder .....	33 551	33 551	19 920
Family householder .....	18 958	18 958	9 779
Nonfamily householder .....	14 593	14 593	10 141
Living alone .....	9 306	9 306	5 943
Spouse .....	16 068	16 068	8 061
Child .....	20 517	20 517	10 111
Other relatives .....	1 292	1 292	725
Nonrelatives .....	8 932	8 932	7 298
Institutionalized persons .....	983	983	368
Other persons in group quarters .....	7 362	7 362	7 275
Persons per household .....	2.41	2.41	2.33
Persons per family .....	3.01	3.01	2.95
Persons 65 years and over .....	7 016	7 016	3 822
In households .....	6 535	6 535	3 635
Householder .....	4 555	4 555	2 581
Nonfamily householder .....	2 233	2 233	1 368
Living alone .....	2 118	2 118	1 285
Spouse .....	1 640	1 640	856
Other relatives .....	267	267	145
Nonrelatives .....	73	73	53
Institutionalized persons .....	441	441	182
Other persons in group quarters .....	40	40	5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families .....	18 958	18 958	9 779
With own children under 18 years .....	9 443	9 443	4 854
Number of own children under 18 years .....	17 059	17 059	8 519
Married-couple families .....	16 075	16 075	8 066
With own children under 18 years .....	7 824	7 824	3 896
Number of own children under 18 years .....	14 653	14 653	7 117
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 212	2 212	1 347
With own children under 18 years .....	1 376	1 376	838
Number of own children under 18 years .....	2 028	2 028	1 225
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over .....	35 885	35 885	22 507
Never married .....	16 592	16 592	12 752
Now married, except separated .....	16 632	16 632	8 389
Separated .....	259	259	127
Widowed .....	422	422	200
Divorced .....	1 980	1 980	1 039
Females 15 years and over .....	37 496	37 496	23 634
Never married .....	15 318	15 318	12 028
Now married, except separated .....	16 482	16 482	8 302
Separated .....	331	331	188
Widowed .....	2 549	2 549	1 447
Divorced .....	2 816	2 816	1 669

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnson County				Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Johnson County									
	Iowa City, IA MSA				Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 18	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	
	Total	Carrollville city	Iowa City city											
<b>RACE</b>														
All persons	96 119	10 347	59 738		5 562	2 793	3 566	4 213	5 477	6 310	7 473	5 803	3 454	
White	89 649	9 523	54 410		5 240	2 562	3 375	2 837	5 052	5 888	7 362	5 731	3 408	
Black	1 979	384	1 516		111	113	112	237	109	167	29	23	14	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	176	37	116		7	15	13	17	10	20	7	7	—	
American Indian	162	33	106		6	11	13	17	8	19	—	—	—	
Eskimo	9	4	5		1	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	
Aleut	5	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 837	340	3 341		175	86	48	1 072	288	174	57	31	22	
Asian	3 815	339	3 322		175	86	48	1 070	285	173	56	30	22	
Chinese	1 469	69	1 363		54	19	14	418	85	62	19	8	—	
Filipino	140	15	118		4	—	3	11	16	10	2	2	—	
Japanese	275	49	220		20	14	6	15	40	2	3	—	—	
Asian Indian	500	68	421		29	15	13	91	62	27	8	—	—	
Korean	813	98	673		27	23	11	402	49	27	21	4	1	
Vietnamese	230	12	189		10	5	1	31	27	24	3	6	18	
Cambodian	19	1	17		—	—	—	4	—	13	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	57	1	54		27	—	—	9	—	3	2	—	—	
Thai	56	10	42		3	4	—	7	—	2	4	—	—	
Other Asian	256	16	225		3	5	—	82	6	3	2	2	2	
Pacific Islander	22	1	19		—	—	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	
Hawaiian	17	1	15		—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	
Samoan	2	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	1	—	1		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	2	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	478	63	355		29	17	18	50	18	61	25	11	10	
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>														
All persons	96 119	10 347	59 738		5 562	2 793	3 566	4 213	5 477	6 310	7 473	5 803	3 454	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 435	190	1 018		106	54	58	198	78	126	86	27	10	
Mexican	649	87	440		55	21	23	46	14	84	58	11	27	
Puerto Rican	130	16	100		6	9	3	18	12	4	5	4	—	
Cuban	69	16	47		—	5	5	12	5	5	4	—	—	
Other Hispanic	587	71	431		41	19	27	122	47	33	19	18	17	
Not of Hispanic origin	94 684	10 157	58 720		5 456	2 739	3 508	4 015	5 399	6 184	7 387	5 770	3 427	
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>														
All persons	96 119	10 347	59 738		5 562	2 793	3 566	4 213	5 477	6 310	7 473	5 803	3 454	
White	89 649	9 523	54 410		5 240	2 562	3 375	2 837	5 052	5 888	7 362	5 731	3 408	
Hispanic origin	944	124	652		76	36	37	133	52	73	64	24	15	
Not of Hispanic origin	88 705	9 399	53 758		5 164	2 526	3 338	2 704	5 000	5 815	7 298	5 707	3 393	
Black	1 979	384	1 516		111	113	112	237	109	167	29	23	14	
Hispanic origin	38	8	30		2	3	3	13	4	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 941	376	1 486		109	110	109	224	105	167	29	23	14	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	176	37	116		7	15	13	17	10	20	7	7	—	
Hispanic origin	15	—	11		1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	161	37	105		6	15	13	17	7	20	—	6	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 837	340	3 341		175	86	48	1 072	288	174	57	31	22	
Hispanic origin	29	3	23		7	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	2	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 808	337	3 318		168	86	48	1 064	286	174	57	31	20	
Other race	478	63	355		29	17	18	50	18	61	25	11	10	
Hispanic origin	409	55	302		20	15	18	44	17	53	22	8	3	
Not of Hispanic origin	69	8	53		9	2	—	6	1	8	3	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Coralville city, Johnson County				Iowa City city, Johnson County							
RACE		Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
All persons		2 776	3 298	4 272	1	—	5 182	—	4 016	4 433	3 870	2 201	161
White	2 545	3 107	3 870	3 870	1	—	4 864	—	2 640	4 040	3 455	2 014	158
Black	113	113	159	159	—	—	111	—	237	103	152	99	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	15	13	9	9	—	—	7	—	17	6	5	6	—
American Indian	11	13	9	9	—	—	6	—	17	4	5	5	—
Eskimo	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	86	48	206	206	—	—	171	—	1 072	267	226	60	—
Asian	86	48	205	205	—	—	171	—	1 070	264	222	60	—
Chinese	19	14	36	36	—	—	50	—	418	80	73	8	—
Filipino	1	3	11	11	—	—	4	—	11	14	4	11	—
Japanese	14	6	29	29	—	—	20	—	15	39	32	9	—
Asian Indian	15	13	40	40	—	—	29	—	91	55	45	8	—
Korean	23	11	64	64	—	—	27	—	402	47	39	8	—
Vietnamese	5	1	6	6	—	—	10	—	31	27	12	7	—
Combodian	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lootian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	4	—	6	6	—	—	27	—	9	—	2	—	—
Other Asian	5	—	11	11	—	—	3	—	82	2	8	7	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other race	17	18	28	28	—	—	29	—	50	17	32	22	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN		2 776	3 298	4 272	1	—	5 182	—	4 016	4 433	3 870	2 201	161
All persons	2 776	3 298	4 272	1	—	—	5 182	—	4 016	4 433	3 870	2 201	161
Hispanic origin (of any race)	54	56	80	80	—	—	92	—	195	63	81	35	1
Mexican	21	23	43	43	—	—	47	—	43	11	32	16	1
Puerto Rican	9	3	4	4	—	—	6	—	18	7	8	10	—
Cuban	5	5	6	6	—	—	4	—	12	3	4	—	—
Other Hispanic	19	25	27	27	—	—	35	—	122	42	37	9	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 722	3 242	4 192	1	—	—	5 090	—	3 821	4 370	3 789	2 166	160
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN		2 776	3 298	4 272	1	—	5 182	—	4 016	4 433	3 870	2 201	161
All persons	2 776	3 298	4 272	1	—	—	5 182	—	4 016	4 433	3 870	2 201	161
White	2 545	3 107	3 870	3 870	1	—	4 864	—	2 640	4 040	3 455	2 014	158
Hispanic origin	36	35	53	53	—	—	62	—	130	39	46	14	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 509	3 072	3 817	3 817	1	—	4 802	—	2 510	4 001	3 409	2 000	158
Black	113	113	159	159	—	—	111	—	237	103	152	99	2
Hispanic origin	3	3	2	2	—	—	2	—	13	4	6	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	110	109	157	157	—	—	109	—	224	99	146	99	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	15	13	9	9	—	—	7	—	17	6	5	6	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	15	13	9	9	—	—	6	—	17	2	5	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	86	48	206	206	—	—	171	—	1 072	267	226	60	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	3	3	—	—	7	—	8	2	—	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	86	48	203	203	—	—	164	—	1 064	265	226	58	—
Other race	17	18	28	28	—	—	29	—	50	17	32	22	1
Hispanic origin	15	18	22	22	—	—	20	—	44	16	29	18	1
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	6	6	—	—	9	—	6	1	3	4	—



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons		2 899	3 544	4 297	2 100	3 335	4 390	2 932	6 395	2 980	5 949	594
White		2 568	3 272	3 874	2 019	3 256	4 156	2 845	5 824	2 881	5 544	575
Black		43	112	71	25	28	111	44	151	45	162	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		6	4	12	3	1	14	5	8	4	17	1
American Indian		3	3	11	3	1	14	5	8	4	16	1
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		266	118	320	49	48	83	27	388	44	172	12
Asian		263	116	318	49	47	83	27	387	44	171	12
Chinese		157	35	201	28	16	29	7	175	14	61	3
Filipino		13	13	9	1	2	4	2	15	4	10	—
Japanese		32	6	13	4	2	9	6	18	11	2	—
Asian Indian		17	18	26	8	17	14	1	58	2	26	5
Korean		19	16	16	6	8	15	4	25	11	27	—
Vietnamese		11	9	13	—	—	10	6	24	1	24	3
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	4	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—
Thai		3	5	3	2	4	—	1	4	—	2	—
Other Asian		11	7	35	—	—	2	—	61	1	3	1
Pacific Islander		3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		2	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Samoan		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other race		16	38	20	4	2	26	11	24	6	54	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		2 899	3 544	4 297	2 100	3 335	4 390	2 932	6 395	2 980	5 949	594
Hispanic origin (of any race)		51	56	58	16	17	45	44	86	40	117	6
Mexican		15	30	31	6	9	20	17	48	29	76	3
Puerto Rican		5	8	4	—	2	4	7	10	6	4	—
Cuban		4	2	—	3	—	—	8	1	—	5	—
Other Hispanic		27	16	23	7	6	21	12	27	5	32	3
Not of Hispanic origin		2 848	3 488	4 239	2 084	3 318	4 345	2 888	6 309	2 940	5 832	588
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		2 899	3 544	4 297	2 100	3 335	4 390	2 932	6 395	2 980	5 949	594
White		2 568	3 272	3 874	2 019	3 256	4 156	2 845	5 824	2 881	5 544	575
Hispanic origin		32	19	38	10	15	30	35	61	35	71	3
Not of Hispanic origin		2 536	3 253	3 836	2 009	3 241	4 126	2 810	5 763	2 846	5 473	572
Black		43	112	71	25	28	111	44	151	45	162	4
Hispanic origin		2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		41	112	71	25	28	110	44	151	45	162	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		6	4	12	3	1	14	5	8	4	17	1
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		6	4	10	1	1	14	5	7	3	17	1
Asian or Pacific Islander		266	118	320	49	48	83	27	388	44	172	12
Hispanic origin		1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		265	116	320	49	48	83	27	387	44	172	12
Other race		16	38	20	4	2	26	11	24	6	54	2
Hispanic origin		—	35	18	4	2	12	9	23	4	46	2
Not of Hispanic origin		—	3	2	—	—	12	2	1	2	8	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County— Con.		Remainder of Johnson County										
	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 01 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	64	396	380	17	268	196	1 044	361	4 531	3 165	7 473	5 209	3 390
White	62	363	376	17	268	196	1 012	344	4 497	3 142	7 362	5 156	3 346
Black	2	14	—	—	—	—	6	5	3	5	29	19	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	3	—	6	—
American Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	18	4	—	—	—	21	2	18	13	57	19	22
Asian	—	18	4	—	—	—	21	2	18	13	56	18	22
Chinese	—	8	4	—	—	—	5	1	1	2	19	5	—
Filipino	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Japanese	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	3	—	—
Asian Indian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	8	21	4	1
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	3	18
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Asian	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	2	1	2
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	6	2	25	9	10
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	64	396	380	17	268	196	1 044	361	4 531	3 165	7 473	5 209	3 390
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	11	14	—	2	3	15	9	38	10	86	27	23
Mexican	—	6	8	—	—	3	3	8	21	3	58	8	10
Puerto Rican	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—
Cuban	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	4	3	6	—	2	—	5	1	17	7	19	15	13
Not of Hispanic origin	60	385	366	17	266	193	1 029	352	4 493	3 155	7 387	5 182	3 367
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	64	396	380	17	268	196	1 044	361	4 531	3 165	7 473	5 209	3 390
White	62	363	376	17	268	196	1 012	344	4 497	3 142	7 362	5 156	3 346
Hispanic origin	4	8	14	—	2	3	13	2	30	8	64	21	11
Not of Hispanic origin	58	355	362	17	266	193	999	342	4 467	3 134	7 298	5 135	3 335
Black	2	14	—	—	—	—	6	5	3	5	29	19	12
Hispanic origin	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	12	—	—	—	—	6	5	3	5	29	19	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	18	4	—	—	—	21	2	18	13	57	19	22
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	18	4	—	—	—	21	2	17	13	57	19	20
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	2	25	9	10
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	2	22	6	3

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County					
		Total	Coralville city	Iowa City city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 01	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 18
All housing units.....	37 210	37 210	4 757	22 464	1 872	1 448	1 407	1 656	2 234	2 604
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	36 067	36 067	4 605	21 951	1 811	1 403	1 327	1 621	2 210	2 497
Owner-occupied housing units.....	18 999	18 999	1 745	9 823	1 199	467	865	292	1 223	1 494
Percent of occupied housing units.....	52.7	52.7	37.9	44.7	66.2	33.3	65.2	18.0	55.3	59.8
White.....	18 623	18 623	1 703	9 550	1 163	461	846	280	1 156	1 449
Black.....	111	111	14	81	8	3	5	5	11	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	21	21	4	11	2	1	2	—	2	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	211	211	17	166	23	2	8	7	53	24
Other race.....	33	33	7	15	3	—	4	—	1	7
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	153	153	17	87	18	2	8	5	15	17
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	18 509	18 509	1 693	9 483	1 150	459	842	275	1 144	1 439
Renter-occupied housing units.....	17 068	17 068	2 860	12 128	612	936	462	1 329	987	1 003
White.....	15 222	15 222	2 594	10 579	579	856	427	871	914	900
Black.....	545	545	118	415	12	40	17	73	28	46
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	35	35	7	26	1	2	1	5	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1 136	1 136	117	1 009	13	28	15	363	37	39
Other race.....	130	130	24	99	7	10	2	17	7	14
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	312	312	53	242	10	17	8	59	12	23
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	15 042	15 042	2 566	10 437	574	848	423	832	910	889
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	1 143	1 143	152	513	61	45	80	35	24	107
For sale only.....	158	158	21	81	13	9	7	7	5	18
For rent.....	391	391	93	208	25	24	54	18	10	25
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	203	203	22	63	8	4	7	8	6	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	102	102	7	32	1	5	2	1	3	9
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	289	289	9	129	14	3	10	1	—	41
Boarded up.....	50	50	—	43	3	—	—	—	—	38
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	1 259	1 259	156	1 051	29	86	41	60	19	58
2 rooms.....	2 673	2 673	468	2 000	56	152	77	334	77	123
3 rooms.....	3 873	3 873	595	2 768	168	170	109	387	203	171
4 rooms.....	8 167	8 167	1 596	5 084	344	509	328	402	465	829
5 rooms.....	6 011	6 011	768	3 457	283	278	266	207	271	551
6 rooms.....	4 594	4 594	397	2 483	251	110	199	107	286	334
7 rooms.....	3 874	3 874	331	1 997	200	78	163	48	274	257
8 or more rooms.....	6 759	6 759	446	3 624	541	65	224	111	639	281
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	4.9	4.2	4.6	5.7	4.1	5.1	3.6	5.8	4.7
Mean, all housing units.....	5.3	5.3	4.6	5.0	6.0	4.2	5.4	3.9	6.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.6	5.8	4.1	5.2	3.6	5.8	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.5	6.9	5.4	6.0	6.0	7.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1 detached.....	18 279	18 279	1 228	9 530	1 210	510	374	223	1 106	1 091
1 attached.....	1 323	1 323	384	825	43	18	290	163	218	115
2.....	1 941	1 941	287	1 400	182	97	82	11	63	132
3 or 4.....	1 926	1 926	528	1 193	48	39	152	124	33	22
5 to 9.....	3 630	3 630	628	2 839	65	204	98	578	186	89
10 to 19.....	3 845	3 845	675	3 061	110	243	43	249	388	277
20 to 49.....	2 581	2 581	668	1 774	28	249	204	194	143	227
50 or more.....	544	544	—	544	—	—	—	60	—	58
Mobile home or trailer.....	2 778	2 778	326	1 049	169	49	266	10	—	580
Other.....	363	363	33	249	17	6	11	16	6	13
Occupied housing units.....	36 067	36 067	4 605	21 951	1 811	1 403	1 327	1 621	2 210	2 497
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	10 026	10 026	1 622	6 523	466	569	364	258	515	630
2 persons.....	12 416	12 416	1 665	7 489	635	501	468	618	810	810
3 persons.....	6 139	6 139	637	3 800	297	172	237	396	399	466
4 persons.....	4 876	4 876	487	2 779	276	115	187	251	329	403
5 persons.....	1 888	1 888	147	978	95	35	53	75	120	139
6 or more persons.....	722	722	47	382	42	11	18	23	37	49
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.14	2.14	1.91	2.09	2.19	1.76	2.14	2.39	2.23	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.40	2.40	2.29	2.37	2.32	2.03	2.35	2.38	2.62	2.53
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.86	1.86	1.69	1.87	1.93	1.62	1.79	2.40	1.85	1.98
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	35 083	35 083	4 491	21 243	1 778	1 356	1 308	1 330	2 188	2 437
1.01 to 1.50.....	588	588	62	397	20	20	13	167	17	41
1.51 or more.....	396	396	52	311	13	27	6	124	5	19
Mean.....	.45	.45	.46	.47	.41	.47	.43	.66	.41	.49
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	13 638	13 638	1 275	7 996	965	399	548	224	1 137	934
Less than \$20,000.....	84	84	4	18	2	5	3	—	—	18
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	509	509	32	205	29	23	2	13	5	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	2 582	2 582	266	1 385	124	179	52	38	23	211
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	4 302	4 302	479	2 632	180	144	203	26	177	496
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	2 493	2 493	275	1 573	137	33	114	38	325	152
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2 358	2 358	172	1 471	212	12	126	64	457	47
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	828	828	30	462	167	—	28	36	125	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	291	291	11	162	74	2	13	4	20	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	102	102	2	50	22	—	4	4	4	—
\$300,000 or more.....	89	89	4	38	18	1	3	1	1	—
Median (dollars).....	76 400	76 400	73 000	77 900	102 400	59 300	82 200	97 500	103 400	67 900
Mean (dollars).....	90 300	90 300	81 000	90 800	121 800	63 300	95 700	106 900	111 100	69 700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	16 516	16 516	2 852	12 079	599	934	460	1 312	985	996
Median contract rent (dollars).....	360	360	365	369	390	357	373	286	395	345
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	380	380	362	390	422	349	440	319	419	342
With meals included in rent.....	96	96	4	40	6	1	28	2	—	4
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	685	685	666	508	686	263	994	481	—	500
No meals included in rent.....	16 101	16 101	2 810	11 872	578	919	422	1 295	972	972
No cash rent.....	319	319	38	167	15	14	10	15	13	20



Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County— Can			Coralville city, Johnson County					Iowa City city, Johnson County	
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 928	2 151	1 411	1 441	1 261	2 054	1	—	1 739	—
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 812	2 048	1 302	1 396	1 196	2 012	1	—	1 683	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	2 205	1 448	1 044	462	800	482	1	—	1 075	—
White.....	78.4	70.7	80.2	33.1	66.9	24.0	100.0	—	63.9	—
Black.....	2 178	1 440	1 035	456	781	465	1	—	1 040	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6	4	2	3	5	6	—	—	8	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	—
Other race.....	16	1	5	2	8	7	—	—	22	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	2	2	—	4	3	—	—	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	17	9	5	2	8	7	—	—	16	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2 166	1 432	1 033	454	777	461	1	—	1 029	—
White.....	607	600	258	934	396	1 530	—	—	608	—
Black.....	594	582	257	854	361	1 379	—	—	575	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	8	1	40	17	61	—	—	12	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	2	1	4	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	3	6	—	28	15	74	—	—	13	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	3	—	10	2	12	—	—	7	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	7	4	2	17	7	29	—	—	9	—
Vacant housing units.....	592	581	255	846	358	1 362	—	—	571	—
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	116	103	109	45	65	42	—	—	56	—
For sale only.....	14	15	17	9	7	5	—	—	10	—
For rent.....	24	21	24	24	45	24	—	—	25	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	44	17	29	4	6	12	—	—	8	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	13	7	16	5	1	1	—	—	1	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	21	43	23	3	6	—	—	—	12	—
Boarded up.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	13	12	4	86	35	35	—	—	29	—
2 rooms.....	62	60	18	152	56	260	—	—	56	—
3 rooms.....	176	140	63	168	94	333	—	—	167	—
4 rooms.....	582	443	259	508	308	779	1	—	343	—
5 rooms.....	528	395	331	277	236	255	—	—	274	—
6 rooms.....	440	307	246	108	177	112	—	—	241	—
7 rooms.....	418	286	210	78	157	96	—	—	176	—
8 or more rooms.....	709	508	280	64	198	184	—	—	453	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.6	5.6	4.1	5.1	4.0	4.0	—	5.5	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.9	5.9	4.2	5.4	4.4	4.0	—	5.9	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.1	5.2	4.0	4.0	—	5.5	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.4	4.0	—	6.7	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.8	5.4	3.7	4.0	3.7	—	—	4.1	—
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	1 996	1 337	908	505	326	397	—	—	1 077	—
2, attached.....	36	39	9	18	285	81	—	—	43	—
3.....	121	41	32	95	79	113	—	—	182	—
3 or 4.....	138	15	14	72	33	423	—	—	48	—
5 to 9.....	54	36	5	204	82	342	—	—	65	—
10 to 19.....	20	30	—	243	38	394	—	—	110	—
20 to 49.....	21	52	—	249	141	278	—	—	28	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	515	586	425	49	266	10	1	—	169	—
Other.....	27	15	18	6	11	16	—	—	17	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 812	2 048	1 302	1 396	1 196	2 012	1	—	1 683	—
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	580	474	284	568	315	738	1	—	455	—
2 persons.....	927	668	489	498	417	750	—	—	587	—
3 persons.....	543	336	202	170	223	244	—	—	276	—
4 persons.....	484	286	199	114	175	198	—	—	242	—
5 persons.....	223	156	101	35	50	62	—	—	85	—
6 or more persons.....	55	128	27	11	16	20	—	—	38	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.39	2.32	2.25	1.76	2.18	1.86	1.50	—	2.16	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.52	2.39	2.25	2.02	2.36	2.45	1.50	—	2.29	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.91	2.12	2.22	1.62	1.85	1.68	—	—	1.93	—
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	2 766	1 994	1 280	1 349	1 178	1 963	1	—	1 651	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	40	45	14	20	13	29	—	—	19	—
1.51 or more.....	6	9	8	27	5	20	—	—	13	—
Mean.....	44	47	43	47	44	48	25	—	41	—
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 406	455	444	395	511	369	—	—	856	—
Less than \$20 000.....	6	11	15	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$20 000 to \$39 999.....	88	43	65	23	1	8	—	—	29	—
\$40 000 to \$59 999.....	340	129	139	177	48	41	—	—	123	—
\$60 000 to \$79 999.....	380	158	104	144	193	142	—	—	178	—
\$80 000 to \$99 999.....	142	61	52	32	109	134	—	—	136	—
\$100 000 to \$149 999.....	206	44	53	12	122	38	—	—	179	—
\$150 000 to \$199 999.....	128	6	11	—	25	5	—	—	126	—
\$200 000 to \$249 999.....	57	3	3	2	9	—	—	—	55	—
\$250 000 to \$299 999.....	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
\$300 000 or more.....	30	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	11	—
Median (dollars).....	71 700	66 800	60 500	59 400	82 300	79 300	—	—	94 100	—
Mean (dollars).....	98 800	69 800	69 700	63 400	94 300	81 400	—	—	113 700	—
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	533	424	163	932	395	1 525	—	—	597	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	307	321	249	357	359	371	—	—	390	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	307	325	255	350	392	362	—	—	421	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	27	—	1	2	1	—	—	6	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	625	—	263	913	575	—	—	686	—
No meals included in rent.....	516	362	139	917	383	1 510	—	—	576	—
No cash rent.....	17	35	24	14	10	14	—	—	15	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms, and meanings of symbols see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city Johnson County—Con									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
All housing units.....	1 580	1 752	2 068	18	1	1 113	251	1 862	906	1 142
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 547	1 735	2 027	18	1	1 084	243	1 803	890	1 135
Owner-occupied housing units.....	233	889	407	2	—	535	6	295	626	962
Percent of occupied housing units.....	15.1	51.2	20.1	11.1	—	49.4	2.5	16.4	70.3	84.8
White.....	221	829	394	2	—	522	6	289	612	945
Black.....	5	9	8	—	—	3	—	1	5	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	50	4	—	—	9	—	4	8	12
Other race.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	9	4	—	—	4	—	3	1	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	217	822	391	2	—	518	6	287	612	939
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 314	846	1 620	16	1	549	237	1 508	264	173
White.....	856	779	1 412	14	1	448	216	1 331	250	171
Black.....	73	27	80	1	—	9	4	28	5	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	1	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	363	33	115	—	—	85	14	137	8	—
Other race.....	17	6	11	1	—	5	3	9	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	59	11	31	1	—	13	4	19	6	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	817	775	1 394	14	1	440	215	1 320	245	169
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	33	17	41	—	—	29	8	59	16	7
For sale only.....	6	5	2	—	—	4	—	4	3	2
For rent.....	18	6	26	—	—	7	8	23	5	4
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7	4	6	—	—	3	—	7	5	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	2	3	—	—	5	—	3	2	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1	—	4	—	—	10	—	22	1	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	59	13	137	8	—	78	32	279	14	1
2 rooms.....	332	66	339	—	—	88	42	239	20	7
3 rooms.....	386	133	399	2	—	99	51	333	38	19
4 rooms.....	398	429	654	1	—	171	89	425	135	113
5 rooms.....	193	199	254	2	1	155	26	177	158	105
6 rooms.....	92	214	128	2	—	131	4	154	150	146
7 rooms.....	33	198	74	2	—	121	4	106	143	218
8 or more rooms.....	87	500	83	1	—	270	3	149	248	533
Median, all housing units.....	3.5	5.7	3.7	3.0	5.0	5.3	3.5	3.7	6.1	7.3
Mean, all housing units.....	3.8	6.0	3.8	3.6	5.0	5.5	3.3	4.0	6.3	7.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.5	5.7	3.7	3.0	5.0	5.3	3.5	3.7	6.1	7.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	7.7	5.2	7.5	—	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.8	7.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.2	4.1	3.5	2.0	5.0	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1 detached.....	155	744	366	7	1	580	9	428	710	945
1 attached.....	163	215	24	—	—	21	—	25	8	49
2.....	11	54	93	2	—	48	16	242	73	24
3 or 4.....	152	122	61	—	—	25	8	258	31	54
5 to 9.....	578	178	254	—	—	130	59	446	11	47
10 to 19.....	249	317	441	1	—	192	91	412	29	18
20 to 49.....	194	118	576	—	—	100	3	—	34	—
50 or more.....	60	—	219	—	—	—	52	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other.....	16	4	33	8	—	17	13	51	9	5
Occupied housing units.....	1 547	1 735	2 027	18	1	1 084	243	1 803	890	1 135
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	245	366	868	4	—	307	64	812	237	166
2 persons.....	592	629	818	1	1	386	72	540	355	347
3 persons.....	383	331	212	7	—	207	57	247	137	213
4 persons.....	234	271	98	6	—	137	42	118	98	263
5 persons.....	70	103	23	—	—	36	7	49	51	109
6 or more persons.....	23	35	8	—	—	11	1	37	12	37
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.39	2.30	1.68	3.07	2.00	2.11	2.30	1.67	2.09	2.76
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.89	1.78	2.00	—	2.23	1.50—	2.01	2.18	3.02
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.40	1.91	1.66	3.17	2.00	1.93	2.31	1.58	1.83	1.67
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 257	1 719	1 997	12	1	1 040	218	1 753	886	1 133
1.01 to 1.50.....	167	14	17	—	—	28	11	22	2	2
1.51 or more.....	123	2	13	6	—	16	14	28	2	—
Mean.....	69	43	47	80	40	42	72	50	38	40
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	180	820	243	2	—	484	3	234	577	901
less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	12	3	22	—	—	—	—	13	4	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	33	9	57	—	—	12	—	71	92	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	15	107	76	—	—	79	2	92	168	241
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	28	237	51	1	—	82	—	31	136	303
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	51	357	30	1	—	150	1	24	93	285
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	32	90	3	—	—	92	—	1	43	47
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	4	15	1	—	—	40	—	—	30	8
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	4	1	2	—	—	17	—	—	4	1
\$300,000 or more.....	1	1	1	—	—	12	—	—	6	2
Median (dollars).....	102 200	106 100	71 500	95 000	—	119 800	72 500	65 200	83 400	92 000
Mean (dollars).....	109 300	112 800	77 000	98 800	—	137 000	82 500	68 500	100 700	100 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 302	845	1 618	16	1	547	236	1 507	259	172
Median contract rent (dollars).....	286	401	398	640	388	396	547	334	404	498
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	319	428	405	671	387	416	480	369	456	522
With meals included in rent.....	2	—	8	—	—	2	11	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	481	—	994	—	—	238	210	—	—	—
40 meals included in rent.....	1 286	837	1 590	14	1	534	224	1 488	253	166
40 cash rent.....	14	8	20	2	—	11	1	19	6	6

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.								Remainder of Johnson County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 677</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>2 684</b>	<b>1 272</b>	<b>2 432</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	1 651	1 300	2 643	1 244	2 338	306	21	282	128	7
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 162	856	261	877	1 409	208	19	1	124	5
Percent of occupied housing units .....	70.4	65.8	9.9	70.5	60.3	68.0	90.5	.4	96.9	71.4
White .....	1 123	844	259	870	1 367	208	18	1	123	5
Black .....	17	6	—	4	9	—	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	18	4	2	2	24	—	—	—	1	—
Other race .....	1	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	6	7	1	10	16	—	—	—	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	1 119	839	258	860	1 357	208	18	1	121	5
Renter-occupied housing units .....	489	444	2 382	367	929	98	2	281	4	2
White .....	454	426	2 125	343	828	88	2	260	4	2
Black .....	21	11	73	10	46	3	—	11	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	2	1	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	8	6	166	10	37	5	—	9	—	—
Other race .....	4	—	14	3	14	2	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	6	6	38	5	22	2	—	7	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	451	420	2 101	340	818	88	2	256	3	2
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units .....	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>
For sale only .....	4	8	3	7	16	6	1	—	3	—
For rent .....	21	2	21	5	24	4	—	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	1	2	4	4	10	—	—	2	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	—	5	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	—	12	9	11	40	2	2	3	2	—
Boarded up .....	—	—	1	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room .....	3	26	239	8	53	4	—	68	—	—
2 rooms .....	96	24	450	31	96	24	—	90	—	—
3 rooms .....	163	99	497	69	144	56	—	113	1	2
4 rooms .....	199	301	656	206	802	143	2	17	1	1
5 rooms .....	238	267	444	365	528	66	3	2	9	1
6 rooms .....	268	270	129	233	301	12	4	4	10	2
7 rooms .....	265	147	101	154	243	6	5	1	24	—
8 or more rooms .....	445	195	168	206	265	7	10	1	88	1
Median, all housing units .....	6.0	5.3	3.7	5.4	4.7	4.0	7.1	2.4	8.3	5.0
Median, all housing units .....	6.0	5.5	3.9	5.7	5.1	4.1	7.3	2.4	8.3	5.0
Median, occupied housing units .....	6.1	5.3	3.7	5.4	4.8	4.0	7.4	2.4	8.3	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.9	6.0	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.2	7.4	6.0	8.3	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.4	7.0	2.4	6.0	4.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached .....	1 086	1 009	358	1 044	976	12	22	1	133	5
1, attached .....	100	23	17	28	109	—	—	—	—	—
2 .....	61	138	207	103	130	4	—	12	—	2
3 or 4 .....	43	33	238	62	15	8	—	35	—	—
5 to 9 .....	68	75	794	11	64	13	—	46	—	—
10 to 19 .....	103	38	683	12	277	29	—	59	—	—
20 to 49 .....	132	—	285	—	227	22	—	55	—	—
50 or more .....	—	—	77	—	58	—	—	78	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	80	1	—	—	564	229	2	—	—	—
Other .....	4	12	25	12	12	1	—	10	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	<b>1 651</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>2 643</b>	<b>1 244</b>	<b>2 338</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person .....	396	396	985	325	572	136	2	187	11	1
2 persons .....	479	493	755	472	764	110	6	82	48	3
3 persons .....	303	194	537	203	441	36	6	10	21	2
4 persons .....	309	144	257	154	384	17	3	2	34	1
5 persons .....	115	55	67	67	131	5	4	1	10	—
6 or more persons .....	49	18	42	23	46	2	—	—	4	—
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.40	2.02	1.95	2.13	2.28	1.65	2.92	1.50—	2.74	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.82	2.12	2.13	2.18	2.54	1.73	3.08	2.00	2.74	2.75
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.50—	1.82	1.92	2.00	2.01	1.50—	1.50—	1.50—	2.50	1.50—
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less .....	1 633	1 285	2 570	1 228	2 281	301	21	257	127	7
1.01 to 1.50 .....	13	9	35	14	39	4	—	1	1	—
1.51 or more .....	5	6	38	2	18	—	—	24	—	—
Mean .....	.44	.41	.56	.42	.50	.46	.41	.58	.36	.49
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	<b>1 035</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>4</b>
Less than \$20,000 .....	—	5	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	1	60	6	47	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	116	295	42	329	192	—	1	—	1	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	486	288	68	349	482	—	1	—	2	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	269	85	25	48	138	—	2	1	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	156	39	32	22	45	1	5	—	33	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	6	7	11	2	—	—	2	—	41	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	1	2	1	3	—	—	2	—	19	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$300,000 or more .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	7	—
Median (dollars) .....	76 400	61 800	69 900	60 800	68 200	137 500	131 300	85 000	167 500	50 000
Mean (dollars) .....	81 700	65 800	85 800	62 800	70 500	137 500	159 800	85 000	185 300	48 500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	<b>488</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>2 378</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	315	376	382	384	348	340	163	328	662	225
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	324	385	420	403	346	326	163	316	782	227
With meals included in rent .....	1	2	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	137	581	371	—	500	113	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent .....	473	429	2 365	357	902	95	1	281	2	2
No cash rent .....	14	11	10	10	18	2	—	—	—	—



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Johnson County—Con.								
	Tract 3 01 (pt)	Tract 4 (pt)	Tract 5 (pt)	Tract 18 (pt)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt 1)	Tract 104 (pt)	Tract 105 (pt)
All housing units.....	146	75	482	172	1 696	1 130	2 928	1 833	1 387
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units.....	131	73	475	159	1 609	1 094	2 812	1 742	1 281
Owner-occupied housing units.....	65	58	334	85	1 313	977	2 205	1 240	1 025
Percent of occupied housing units.....	49.6	79.5	70.3	53.5	81.6	89.3	78.4	71.2	80.0
White.....	65	58	327	82	1 310	973	2 178	1 232	1 017
Black.....	—	—	2	1	1	1	6	4	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	3	—	1	1	16	1	5
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	6	1	6	2	17	9	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	65	57	322	82	1 305	971	2 166	1 224	1 015
Renter-occupied housing units.....	66	15	141	74	296	117	607	502	256
White.....	66	15	135	72	295	117	594	494	255
Black.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	5	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	4	2	—	—	3	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	1	1	2	—	7	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	65	15	135	71	293	117	592	493	253
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units.....	15	2	7	13	87	36	116	91	106
For sale only.....	—	1	—	2	7	4	14	9	16
For rent.....	9	—	4	1	9	2	24	17	24
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	1	2	4	7	13	44	17	29
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	—	1	5	20	—	13	7	16
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	4	—	—	1	44	17	21	41	21
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	2
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room.....	6	1	6	5	7	2	13	8	4
2 rooms.....	21	2	11	27	23	5	62	36	18
3 rooms.....	15	1	70	27	53	18	176	84	63
4 rooms.....	20	3	36	27	180	80	582	300	257
5 rooms.....	30	14	72	23	231	221	528	329	328
6 rooms.....	22	15	72	33	335	248	440	295	242
7 rooms.....	6	15	76	14	309	199	418	280	205
8 or more rooms.....	26	24	139	16	558	357	709	501	270
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	6.6	6.1	4.5	6.6	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.6
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	6.8	6.2	4.7	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.2	5.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.1	6.6	6.2	4.7	6.6	6.5	5.8	6.1	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	7.0	7.0	5.8	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	5.2	3.3	3.3	5.0	5.5	4.2	5.3	5.4
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached.....	48	68	362	115	1 510	1 073	1 996	1 325	886
1, attached.....	5	—	3	6	8	8	36	39	9
2.....	3	—	9	2	38	10	121	37	32
3 or 4.....	6	—	2	7	18	13	138	7	14
5 to 9.....	16	—	8	25	32	—	54	23	5
10 to 19.....	5	—	71	—	12	—	20	1	—
20 to 49.....	63	—	25	—	—	—	21	30	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	7	—	16	62	23	515	357	423
Other.....	—	—	2	1	16	3	27	14	18
Occupied housing units.....	131	73	475	159	1 609	1 094	2 812	1 742	1 281
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person.....	49	12	149	58	268	133	580	338	282
2 persons.....	51	26	181	46	560	379	927	558	483
3 persons.....	14	13	68	25	294	226	543	300	196
4 persons.....	12	17	58	19	293	227	484	269	196
5 persons.....	3	5	17	8	153	96	223	151	97
6 or more persons.....	2	—	2	3	41	33	55	126	27
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.82	2.44	1.99	1.97	2.46	2.65	2.39	2.46	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.21	2.75	2.18	2.37	2.53	2.69	2.52	2.51	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	1.75	1.50	1.50	2.15	2.36	1.91	2.29	2.24
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less.....	130	72	469	156	1 586	1 084	2 766	1 693	1 259
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	3	2	20	8	40	41	14
1.51 or more.....	1	1	3	1	3	2	6	8	8
Mean.....	.39	.39	.36	.47	.41	.43	.44	.47	.43
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	37	44	317	63	825	679	1 406	454	429
Less than \$20,000.....	3	—	—	11	5	10	6	11	15
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	1	2	3	37	32	88	43	65
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	4	5	14	19	147	132	340	129	138
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	10	11	70	14	227	216	380	158	103
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	5	10	88	14	149	124	142	61	50
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	4	13	100	2	156	110	206	43	48
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	4	35	—	70	40	128	6	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	4	—	—	—	19	11	57	2	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	—	—	—	8	2	29	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	3	—	7	2	30	—	—
Median (dollars).....	81 300	90 000	95 200	58 500	79 700	74 400	71 700	66 800	59 300
Mean (dollars).....	116 000	96 900	106 800	58 100	95 000	85 200	98 800	69 700	66 500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	65	10	140	72	197	76	533	326	162
Median contract rent (dollars).....	631	294	340	261	270	297	307	315	250
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	720	307	361	284	301	289	307	325	255
With meals included in rent.....	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	1 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	644	—
No meals included in rent.....	39	9	135	70	176	65	516	267	138
No cash rent.....	—	1	5	2	21	11	17	33	24



Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA		Johnson County	
	Iowa City, IA MSA	Total	Iowa City city	
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>656</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>496</b>	
<b>TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units.....	111	111	81	
Percent of occupied housing units.....	16.9	16.9	16.3	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	545	545	415	
Percent of occupied housing units.....	83.1	83.1	83.7	
<b>ROOMS</b>				
1 room.....	60	60	45	
2 rooms.....	97	97	71	
3 rooms.....	105	105	82	
4 rooms.....	194	194	143	
5 rooms.....	92	92	68	
6 rooms.....	37	37	29	
7 rooms.....	28	28	23	
8 or more rooms.....	43	43	35	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.2	6.6	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
1 detached.....	101	101	87	
1 attached.....	34	34	28	
2.....	43	43	30	
3 or 4.....	58	58	30	
5 to 9.....	150	150	114	
10 to 19.....	150	150	125	
20 to 49.....	77	77	50	
50 or more.....	19	19	19	
Mobile home or trailer.....	17	17	8	
Other.....	7	7	5	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
1 person.....	239	239	184	
2 persons.....	202	202	156	
3 persons.....	101	101	68	
4 persons.....	63	63	43	
5 persons.....	30	30	25	
6 or more persons.....	21	21	20	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.94	1.94	1.91	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.52	2.52	2.44	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.84	1.84	1.81	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
1.00 or less.....	607	607	463	
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	20	14	
1.51 or more.....	29	29	19	
Mean.....	62	62	62	
<b>VALUE</b>				
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>63</b>	
Less than \$20,000.....	1	1	—	
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	11	11	10	
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	25	25	20	
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	13	13	9	
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	15	15	15	
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3	3	4	
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	6	6	5	
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	1	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	81,700	81,700	82,100	
Mean (dollars).....	101,200	101,200	100,500	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>542</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>413</b>	
Median contract rent (dollars).....	344	344	349	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	351	351	354	
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	
No meals included in rent.....	540	540	411	
No cash rent.....	2	2	2	



Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols. see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Johnson County		Iowa City city, Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city	Tract 4	Tract 4 (pt.)		
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>1 175</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>370</b>		
<b>TENURE</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units	211	211	166	7	7		
Percent of occupied housing units	15.7	15.7	14.1	1.9	1.9		
Renter-occupied housing units	1 136	1 136	1 009	363	363		
Percent of occupied housing units	84.3	84.3	85.9	98.1	98.1		
<b>ROOMS</b>							
1 room	253	253	235	51	51		
2 rooms	391	391	348	166	166		
3 rooms	267	267	229	100	100		
4 rooms	210	210	174	39	39		
5 rooms	70	70	56	6	6		
6 rooms	39	39	32	7	7		
7 rooms	41	41	35	1	1		
8 or more rooms	76	76	63	—	—		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	6.3	3.3	3.3		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>							
1. detached	187	187	158	4	4		
1. attached	65	65	57	32	32		
2. —	49	49	42	7	7		
3 or 4. —	90	90	74	12	12		
5 to 9. —	303	303	270	91	91		
10 to 19. —	305	305	264	81	81		
20 to 49. —	240	240	214	103	103		
50 or more. —	57	57	57	34	34		
Mobile home or trailer	26	26	17	—	—		
Other	25	25	22	6	6		
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>							
1 person	349	349	301	18	18		
2 persons	414	414	364	125	125		
3 persons	331	331	289	141	141		
4 persons	184	184	163	71	71		
5 persons	40	40	32	11	11		
6 or more persons	29	29	26	4	4		
Median, occupied housing units	2.28	2.28	2.29	2.80	2.80		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.24	3.24	3.44	2.67	2.67		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.80	2.80		
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>							
1.00 or less	1 017	1 017	876	184	184		
1.01 to 1.50	175	175	157	101	101		
1.51 or more	155	155	142	85	85		
Mean	.83	.83	.84	1.17	1.17		
<b>VALUE</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	175	175	146	5	5		
Less than \$20,000	1	1	1	—	—		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2	2	2	—	—		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	14	14	13	1	1		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	46	46	37	3	3		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	39	39	37	—	—		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	40	40	33	1	1		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	21	21	17	—	—		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	10	10	6	—	—		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—		
\$300,000 or more	2	2	—	—	—		
Median (dollars)	89 100	89 100	87 700	62 500	62 500		
Mean (dollars)	108 100	108 100	102 100	75 500	75 500		
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 133	1 133	1 007	362	362		
Median contract rent (dollars)	286	286	279	234	234		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	310	310	306	236	236		
With meals included in rent	3	3	3	1	1		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	221	221	221	287	287		
No meals included in rent	1 123	1 123	1 000	359	359		
No cash rent	7	7	4	2	2		

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA		Johnson County	
	Total	Iowa City city	Total	Iowa City city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>465</b>	<b>329</b>		
<b>TENURE</b> .....				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	153	87		
Percent of occupied housing units .....	32.9	26.4		
Renter-occupied housing units .....	312	242		
Percent of occupied housing units .....	67.1	73.6		
<b>ROOMS</b> .....				
1 room .....	27	23		
2 rooms .....	60	49		
3 rooms .....	73	58		
4 rooms .....	121	83		
5 rooms .....	54	39		
6 rooms .....	47	25		
7 rooms .....	34	22		
8 or more rooms .....	49	30		
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	4.1	3.9		
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.2	6.4		
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.5	3.4		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> .....				
1, detached .....	151	98		
1, attached .....	14	8		
2 .....	26	21		
3 or 4 .....	29	18		
5 to 9 .....	89	75		
10 to 19 .....	68	51		
20 to 49 .....	44	31		
50 or more .....	5	5		
Mobile home or trailer .....	32	16		
Other .....	7	6		
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b> .....				
1 person .....	122	90		
2 persons .....	149	97		
3 persons .....	84	68		
4 persons .....	58	38		
5 persons .....	36	26		
6 or more persons .....	16	10		
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.24	2.27		
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.65	2.62		
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.08	2.16		
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b> .....				
1.00 or less .....	419	292		
1.01 to 1.50 .....	26	18		
1.51 or more .....	20	19		
Mean .....	63	64		
<b>VALUE</b> .....				
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>108</b>	<b>66</b>		
Less than \$20,000 .....	6	3		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	15	10		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	35	22		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	22	13		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	12	9		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	15	6		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	10	1		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	2	1		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	1	1		
\$300,000 or more .....	2	1		
Median (dollars) .....	78,300	75,000		
Mean (dollars) .....	95,400	94,500		
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b> .....				
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>309</b>	<b>241</b>		
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	339	334		
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	366	363		
With meals included in rent .....	—	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	301	237		
No meals included in rent .....	8	4		
No cash rent .....	—	—		



Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnson County		
	Iowa City, IA MSA	Total	Iowa City city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>33 551</b>	<b>33 551</b>	<b>19 920</b>
<b>TENURE</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	18 509	18 509	9 483
Percent of occupied housing units .....	55.2	55.2	47.6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	15 042	15 042	10 437
Percent of occupied housing units .....	44.8	44.8	52.4
<b>ROOMS</b>			
1 room .....	826	826	694
2 rooms .....	2 039	2 039	1 488
3 rooms .....	3 265	3 265	2 316
4 rooms .....	7 274	7 274	4 514
5 rooms .....	5 624	5 624	3 227
6 rooms .....	4 353	4 353	2 335
7 rooms .....	3 691	3 691	1 896
8 or more rooms .....	6 479	6 479	3 450
Median, occupied housing units .....	5.1	5.1	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.4	6.4	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.9	3.9	3.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			
1, detached .....	17 377	17 377	9 029
1, attached .....	1 179	1 179	716
2 .....	1 756	1 756	1 260
3 or 4 .....	1 692	1 692	1 035
5 to 9 .....	2 990	2 990	2 310
10 to 19 .....	3 231	3 231	2 556
20 to 49 .....	2 080	2 080	1 405
50 or more .....	453	453	453
Mobile home or trailer .....	2 497	2 497	950
Other .....	296	296	206
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>			
1 person .....	9 306	9 306	5 943
2 persons .....	11 634	11 634	8 859
3 persons .....	5 607	5 607	3 666
4 persons .....	4 568	4 568	2 582
5 persons .....	1 782	1 782	896
6 or more persons .....	634	634	324
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.36	2.36	2.09
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.39	2.39	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.83	1.83	1.84
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>			
1.00 or less .....	32 996	32 996	19 584
1.01 to 1.50 .....	365	365	207
1.51 or more .....	190	190	129
Mean .....	44	44	45
<b>VALUE</b>			
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>13 268</b>	<b>13 268</b>	<b>7 718</b>
Less than \$20,000 .....	82	82	17
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	500	500	200
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	2 539	2 539	1 351
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	4 190	4 190	2 549
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	2 420	2 420	1 515
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	2 287	2 287	1 415
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	792	792	435
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	273	273	150
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	100	100	49
\$300,000 or more .....	85	85	37
Median (dollars) .....	76 200	76 200	77 700
Mean (dollars) .....	89 900	89 900	90 500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>			
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>14 499</b>	<b>14 499</b>	<b>10 393</b>
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	367	367	378
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	387	387	401
With meals included in rent .....	93	93	37
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	700	700	532
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	14 104	14 104	10 199
No meals included in rent .....	302	302	157
No cash rent .....			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA		Johnson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County									
			Total	Carolville city	Iowa City city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 18	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105
ANCESTRY	96 119	10 347	59 738	59 738	5 600	2 874	3 586	4 198	5 480	6 185	7 449	5 892	3 464	
	89 545	9 621	55 585	55 585	5 211	2 631	3 333	3 919	5 288	5 733	7 028	5 465	3 123	
	48 320	5 070	30 420	30 420	2 886	1 429	1 755	2 624	2 474	3 159	3 541	3 425	1 484	
	41 225	4 551	25 165	25 165	2 395	1 202	1 578	1 295	2 814	2 574	3 487	2 040	1 639	
	6 574	726	4 153	4 153	389	243	253	279	192	452	421	427	341	
	192 238	20 694	119 476	119 476	11 200	5 748	7 172	8 396	10 960	12 370	14 898	11 784	6 928	
	551	56	453	453	47	13	19	112	71	37	13	7	—	
	241	25	183	183	28	13	5	21	25	11	—	—	—	
	326	77	181	181	11	34	36	41	6	9	3	2	—	
	111	22	29	29	—	—	15	—	—	—	60	—	—	
4 716	326	1 685	1 685	205	65	127	63	132	168	543	328	267		
1 997	146	1 402	1 402	121	54	43	84	152	192	170	101	68		
4 112	407	2 455	2 455	238	127	117	150	379	236	410	201	271		
13 822	1 704	8 306	8 306	906	497	579	429	974	780	1 339	383	590		
151	13	120	120	13	—	—	—	38	9	—	9	—	—	
3 204	188	2 136	2 136	215	81	52	81	159	330	166	194	143	143	
243	71	140	140	21	18	28	—	—	10	—	13	12	2	
44 527	4 636	26 347	26 347	2 514	1 187	1 437	1 273	2 744	2 744	2 731	3 794	3 641	1 719	
436	15	347	347	27	—	5	—	46	47	47	34	7	5	
241	65	123	123	—	—	28	—	—	31	8	29	—	—	
19 798	2 264	12 302	12 302	1 138	520	878	638	1 020	1 020	1 327	1 701	982	837	
2 292	248	1 690	1 690	237	74	95	64	92	92	234	193	43	15	
284	47	212	212	41	13	12	—	39	39	—	9	—	—	
4 022	512	2 641	2 641	216	145	245	119	278	278	217	248	138	71	
2 257	248	1 519	1 519	146	50	146	40	152	152	138	146	53	—	
60	18	25	25	—	18	—	—	—	28	—	8	—	—	
34	—	31	31	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	
789	57	619	619	74	6	32	23	56	56	10	36	—	6	
2 345	416	1 331	1 331	141	123	135	48	174	174	133	92	80	157	
2 258	228	1 516	1 516	140	70	109	46	195	195	72	139	79	97	
976	62	543	543	79	29	58	—	58	58	74	89	80	16	
299	54	209	209	8	12	7	30	4	4	19	4	32	—	
3 766	408	2 497	2 497	211	64	136	167	240	240	193	376	158	47	
942	91	364	364	24	13	48	18	39	39	39	84	320	19	
84	7	73	73	—	—	7	13	9	9	—	—	—	—	
1 868	232	988	988	45	74	91	6	17	17	269	151	271	170	
1 419	198	840	840	74	53	33	43	78	78	117	113	67	51	
39	—	38	38	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
127	8	108	108	—	—	14	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	
70 085	7 435	45 548	45 548	4 142	2 265	2 489	4 695	3 499	3 499	4 749	4 590	4 448	2 257	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	142	—	132	132	—	—	—	9	30	39	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	39	—	36	36	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
	56	—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—
	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	206	4	190	190	8	—	4	105	2	30	—	—	—	—
	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	94	—	86	86	8	—	—	50	—	30	—	—	—	—
	28	4	22	22	—	—	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
	24	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	32	—	32	32	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Coralville city, Johnson County					Iowa City city, Johnson County						
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 01 (pt.)	Tract 3 02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....	2 874	3 281	4 192	-	-	5 182	-	4 016	4 433	3 872	2 198	162
Ancestry specified.....	2 631	3 035	3 955	-	-	4 807	-	3 747	4 283	3 586	2 048	152
Single ancestry.....	1 429	1 562	2 079	-	-	2 653	-	2 522	1 999	2 296	1 104	80
Multiple ancestry.....	1 202	1 473	1 876	-	-	2 154	-	1 225	2 284	1 290	944	72
Ancestry undesignated or not reported.....	243	246	237	-	-	375	-	269	150	286	150	10
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....	5 748	6 562	8 384	-	-	10 344	-	8 032	8 846	7 744	4 396	324
Arab.....	13	19	24	-	-	47	-	112	49	39	13	-
Austrian.....	13	5	7	-	-	16	-	21	21	6	-	-
Belgian.....	34	36	7	-	-	11	-	41	4	29	-	-
Canadian.....	-	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech.....	65	121	140	-	-	181	-	63	111	70	25	-
Danish.....	54	43	49	-	-	110	-	84	132	104	38	15
Dutch.....	127	117	163	-	-	215	-	143	244	181	39	40
English.....	497	520	687	-	-	767	-	403	713	422	255	32
Finnish.....	-	13	13	-	-	13	-	13	36	9	13	-
French (except Basque).....	81	39	68	-	-	215	-	63	125	143	57	-
French Canadian.....	18	28	25	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	19	-
German.....	1 187	1 282	2 167	-	-	2 319	-	1 170	2 282	1 569	1 153	40
Greek.....	-	5	10	-	-	27	-	-	34	38	-	-
Hungarian.....	-	28	37	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	-	-
Irish.....	520	822	922	-	-	1 060	-	598	822	599	455	30
Italian.....	74	75	99	-	-	229	-	64	68	67	96	-
Lithuanian.....	13	12	22	-	-	41	-	23	23	9	12	-
Norwegian.....	145	245	122	-	-	210	-	111	222	146	123	7
Polish.....	50	146	52	-	-	131	-	40	124	20	109	-
Portuguese.....	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Romanian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian.....	6	32	19	-	-	74	-	8	-	19	14	-
Scotch-Irish.....	123	125	168	-	-	131	-	23	40	17	33	10
Scottish.....	70	103	55	-	-	136	-	39	147	74	33	25
Slovak.....	29	5	28	-	-	68	-	46	153	102	44	-
Subsaharan African.....	12	7	35	-	-	8	-	30	51	17	19	-
Swedish.....	64	128	216	-	-	202	-	148	199	260	136	8
Swiss.....	13	36	42	-	-	24	-	18	31	30	12	-
Ukrainian.....	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	30	12	-
United States or American.....	74	77	81	-	-	45	-	6	9	45	19	9
Welsh.....	53	33	112	-	-	74	-	43	54	44	14	-
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavian.....	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ancestries.....	2 265	2 282	2 888	-	-	3 873	-	4 569	2 876	3 389	1 581	100
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	30	10	-	-
Costa Rican.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Honduran.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Panamanian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
South American, origin not specified.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinean.....	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	9	6	-
Chilean.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	6	-
Ecuadorian.....	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
Peruvian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Other South American.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....		2 899	3 544	4 297	2 064	3 371	4 390	2 932	6 395	2 980	5 883	648
Ancestry specified.....		2 837	3 183	3 828	1 893	3 222	4 152	2 813	5 829	2 736	5 449	627
Single ancestry.....		1 584	1 728	2 106	983	1 440	2 033	1 351	3 624	1 304	3 020	362
Multiple ancestry.....		1 253	1 455	1 722	910	1 782	2 119	1 462	2 205	1 432	2 429	265
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....		62	361	469	171	149	238	119	566	244	434	21
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....		5 798	7 088	8 594	4 128	6 742	8 780	5 864	12 790	5 960	11 766	1 296
Arab.....		8	20	29	7	—	42	25	15	10	37	—
Austrian.....		11	36	8	21	—	—	14	6	12	11	—
Belgian.....		7	13	7	—	—	6	6	36	5	9	—
Canadian.....		—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Czech.....		53	71	112	59	107	218	164	90	187	159	15
Danish.....		59	59	42	29	167	83	33	163	77	170	24
Dutch.....		65	145	114	114	275	130	102	175	113	194	54
English.....		534	271	460	427	586	781	482	755	491	714	86
Finnish.....		—	14	8	—	—	—	—	8	10	9	—
French (except Basque).....		69	113	173	55	133	177	142	219	120	302	24
French Canadian.....		10	14	15	6	—	9	16	18	—	—	12
German.....		1 223	1 786	1 793	776	1 648	2 167	1 445	2 534	1 389	2 687	269
Greek.....		44	27	27	9	18	11	17	41	—	47	7
Hungarian.....		9	14	19	—	12	12	—	16	—	8	—
Irish.....		538	726	871	416	827	1 046	686	1 340	744	1 280	165
Italian.....		79	96	173	66	55	72	66	210	66	234	35
Lithuanian.....		13	21	15	—	—	6	6	51	15	—	—
Norwegian.....		123	192	208	159	119	239	102	253	196	217	7
Polish.....		155	126	147	50	64	132	78	175	63	105	—
Portuguese.....		—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....		12	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....		66	38	72	27	49	32	54	69	25	10	—
Scottish-Irish.....		75	33	115	68	59	142	65	103	87	133	7
Scottish.....		93	27	95	71	145	130	96	134	118	74	9
Slovak.....		11	51	24	25	54	24	46	44	21	72	16
Subsaharan African.....		—	—	—	6	—	—	—	117	—	19	—
Swedish.....		147	199	161	102	118	127	111	268	60	193	40
Swiss.....		44	14	22	20	23	36	—	18	33	39	—
Ukrainian.....		12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....		33	5	46	38	81	97	31	68	52	269	67
Welsh.....		52	27	57	68	57	75	58	92	43	82	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....		19	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....		—	20	15	21	—	—	6	19	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....		2 108	2 804	3 560	1 409	1 948	2 829	1 745	5 455	1 918	4 471	452
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....		—	13	13	6	—	—	—	5	7	39	—
Costa Rican.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....		—	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	7	39	—
Honduran.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....		—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....		—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....		7	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	—
Argentinian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....		7	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	—
Venezuelan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.		Remainder of Johnson County										
	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3,01 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons													
Ancestry specified	70	402	418	—	305	182	1 047	302	4 526	3 167	7 449	5 244	3 394
Single ancestry	70	323	404	—	298	172	1 005	284	4 279	2 978	7 028	4 838	3 053
Multiple ancestry	12	219	233	—	193	102	475	139	2 044	1 568	3 541	3 063	1 472
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	58	104	171	—	105	70	530	145	1 410	1 410	3 487	1 775	1 581
	—	79	14	—	7	10	42	18	247	189	421	406	341
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	140	804	836	—	610	364	2 094	604	9 052	6 334	14 898	10 488	6 768
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	7	13	—	—
Austrian	—	—	12	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	7	—
Belgian	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	20	41	3	2	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	13	24	—	6	—	21	9	684	838	543	313	267
Dutch	—	11	11	—	—	—	20	22	56	25	170	68	68
English	5	7	23	—	35	7	35	42	217	103	410	147	266
French	47	72	139	—	59	24	261	66	573	517	1 339	297	543
French (except Basque)	—	6	—	—	13	18	2	28	7	153	194	142	143
German	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	7	13	—	2
German	19	78	195	—	155	103	462	44	2 381	1 338	3 794	3 372	1 700
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	8	15	—	—	5
Hungarian	—	11	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	34	65	78	—	56	40	198	47	916	576	1 701	817	803
Italian	—	14	8	—	20	—	24	—	43	43	193	8	15
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	9	—	—
Norwegian	—	7	—	—	—	8	56	—	247	102	248	131	71
Polish	—	—	15	—	—	—	28	33	140	40	146	53	35
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	2
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	7	—	—	—	—	16	—	55	—	36	—	6
Scottish	10	—	10	—	10	9	27	—	168	62	92	73	147
Slovak	13	5	4	—	6	—	42	—	121	48	139	84	70
Subsaharan African	—	—	11	—	—	—	7	—	130	54	89	64	16
Swedish	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	32	—
Swiss	—	18	9	—	8	19	41	—	143	100	376	118	47
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	12	—	8	—	37	7	84	320	19
United States or American	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh	—	23	—	—	14	—	8	—	71	30	151	204	170
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	35	43	48	113	67	51
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	12	449	269	—	207	126	623	278	2 679	2 089	4 590	3 996	2 245
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	11	8	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County					
		Total	Coralville city	Iowa City city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 18
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	96 119	96 119	10 347	59 738	5 600	2 874	3 586	4 198	5 480	6 185
Native	90 972	90 972	9 859	55 412	5 355	2 740	3 542	2 887	5 159	5 848
Foreign born	5 147	5 147	488	4 326	245	134	44	1 311	321	337
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	783	783	61	603	5	12	7	225	32	48
Persons 5 years and over	89 933	89 933	9 589	56 379	5 290	2 757	3 317	3 640	5 045	5 615
In linguistically isolated households	1 652	1 652	127	1 233	12	25	11	527	72	83
Speak a language other than English	7 349	7 349	726	5 275	362	222	137	1 229	493	503
Do not speak English "very well"	2 777	2 777	242	1 996	40	81	23	668	126	205
Speak Spanish	1 303	1 303	206	926	51	73	93	138	79	120
Do not speak English "very well"	391	391	59	286	8	23	17	57	17	73
Linguistically isolated	157	157	30	125	—	—	11	20	2	63
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	2 525	2 525	170	2 287	91	64	5	830	149	127
Do not speak English "very well"	1 372	1 372	92	1 248	13	37	—	533	75	65
Linguistically isolated	960	960	62	881	—	25	—	493	55	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	40 420	40 420	3 009	30 507	2 651	913	885	2 264	1 997	2 153
Preprimary school	2 029	2 029	239	1 172	160	55	87	160	120	217
Public school	1 165	1 165	161	614	96	33	54	81	52	111
Elementary or high school	11 524	11 524	1 043	5 827	581	267	412	469	770	998
Public school	10 715	10 715	1 028	5 427	523	261	403	455	744	884
College	26 867	26 867	1 727	23 508	1 910	591	386	1 635	1 107	938
Public college	26 073	26 073	1 662	22 950	1 749	572	373	1 614	1 082	911
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	53 053	53 053	6 663	29 537	2 929	1 925	2 375	2 372	3 376	3 546
Less than 9th grade	2 309	2 309	314	772	119	65	73	25	28	107
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 681	2 681	292	1 035	86	112	70	33	61	251
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11 314	11 314	1 208	4 846	545	405	501	167	351	1 052
Some college, no degree	9 254	9 254	1 274	5 069	517	483	428	241	485	732
Associate degree	4 159	4 159	617	1 967	150	137	242	149	244	301
Bachelor's degree	12 745	12 745	1 835	8 146	634	464	613	876	1 067	767
Graduate or professional degree	10 591	10 591	1 123	7 702	878	259	448	881	1 140	336
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.6	90.6	90.9	93.9	93.0	90.8	94.0	97.6	97.4	89.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	44.0	44.0	44.4	53.7	51.6	37.6	44.7	74.1	65.4	31.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	74	74	133	50	19	—	270	231	43	261
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	885	885	649	793	1 012	526	757	871	680	1 153
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 696	1 696	1 633	1 543	1 766	1 495	1 643	1 741	1 608	1 670
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	89 933	89 933	9 589	56 379	5 290	2 757	3 317	3 640	5 045	5 615
Same house	33 746	33 746	2 741	16 581	1 807	1 001	1 011	355	2 007	2 471
Different house in United States	53 070	53 070	6 595	37 070	3 357	1 707	2 254	2 371	2 879	3 007
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 268	13 268	1 591	9 596	1 129	345	484	614	809	1 072
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6 452	6 452	1 162	2 184	246	293	481	145	222	402
Different MSA/PMSA	20 929	20 929	2 434	16 104	1 293	633	804	1 032	1 233	819
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 421	12 421	1 408	9 186	689	436	485	580	615	714
Abroad	3 117	3 117	253	2 728	126	49	52	914	159	137
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	74 305	74 305	10 347	59 738	5 276	2 874	3 481	4 016	5 475	5 883
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	36 574	36 574	4 766	28 734	2 581	1 135	2 139	665	3 674	4 031
Rural population	21 814	21 814	—	—	324	—	105	182	5	302
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	8 718	8 718	—	—	38	—	—	85	—	143
On farms	4 049	4 049	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	53 410	53 410	6 268	32 580	2 747	1 879	1 978	1 979	3 197	3 527
Car, truck, or van	38 726	38 726	5 328	20 716	1 952	1 557	1 786	1 433	2 469	2 866
Drove alone	31 693	31 693	4 561	16 840	1 578	1 309	1 584	1 055	1 976	2 275
Carpooled	7 033	7 033	767	3 876	374	248	202	378	493	591
Public transportation (including taxicab)	4 037	4 037	632	3 319	334	166	98	413	158	355
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	4 002	4 002	632	3 291	328	166	98	413	156	355
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	22	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	7 114	7 114	150	6 506	263	89	26	64	318	133
Other means	1 266	1 266	33	1 084	113	—	31	39	159	46
Worked at home	2 267	2 267	125	955	85	67	37	30	93	127
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.06	1.16	1.12	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.4	16.4	16.1	14.6	14.6	14.8	17.8	16.4	15.1	15.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 540	1 540	233	677	51	61	110	25	61	155
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7 178	7 178	855	3 593	252	161	304	195	388	644
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	17 968	17 968	2 287	10 079	992	591	857	633	1 420	1 260
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 999	7 999	937	5 406	437	331	311	439	543	572
All other times	16 458	16 458	1 831	11 870	930	668	359	657	692	769
Worked in MSA of residence	47 907	47 907	5 797	30 492	2 626	1 759	1 789	1 818	2 920	3 305
Iowa City city	38 230	38 230	3 799	27 530	2 300	1 074	1 200	1 514	2 480	2 903
Coralville city	5 083	5 083	1 671	2 230	191	614	470	226	298	258
North Liberty city	364	364	32	90	60	7	9	8	22	—
Remainder of Johnson County	4 230	4 230	295	642	75	64	110	70	120	144
Worked outside MSA of residence	5 503	5 503	471	2 088	121	120	189	161	277	222
Cedar Rapids city	2 891	2 891	268	891	63	49	97	102	158	68
Mount Vernon city	46	46	—	12	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	324	324	38	85	6	19	12	7	3	—
Washington city	60	60	14	19	—	7	12	6	—	—
Kalona city	146	146	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County	75	75	8	26	—	—	8	9	5	11
Muscatine city	135	135	7	58	—	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Muscatine County	254	254	—	167	20	—	—	12	8	51
Davenport city	40	40	7	28	—	—	7	—	3	—
Remainder of Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	63	63	—	33	7	—	—	—	—	11
Williamsburg city	42	42	7	9	—	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	291	291	33	64	—	—	19	—	27	—
Cedar County	283	283	25	109	—	12	6	7	8	—
Worked elsewhere	853	853	64	564	25	19	21	18	60	51



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County—Con.			Coralville city, Johnson County					Iowa City city, Johnson County	
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	7 449	5 892	3 464	2 874	3 281	4 192	—	—	5 182	—
Native born	7 366	5 810	3 442	2 740	3 237	3 882	—	—	4 945	—
Foreign born	83	82	22	134	44	310	—	—	237	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	8	80	7	12	7	42	—	—	5	—
Persons 5 years and over	6 777	5 321	3 254	2 757	3 033	3 799	—	—	4 928	—
Linguistically isolated households	8	239	13	25	11	91	—	—	12	—
Speak a language other than English	146	711	90	222	137	367	—	—	329	—
Do not speak English "very well"	45	348	40	81	23	138	—	—	40	—
Speak Spanish	32	34	19	73	93	40	—	—	21	—
Do not speak English "very well"	5	—	12	23	17	19	—	—	8	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	11	19	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	17	8	27	64	5	101	—	—	91	—
Do not speak English "very well"	8	6	20	37	—	55	—	—	13	—
Linguistically isolated	—	6	13	25	—	37	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 961	1 598	856	913	852	1 244	—	—	2 484	—
Preschool	194	94	51	55	80	104	—	—	134	—
Public school	148	45	23	33	54	74	—	—	91	—
Elementary or high school	1 289	1 131	603	267	391	385	—	—	485	—
Public school	1 233	829	595	261	382	385	—	—	427	—
College	478	373	202	591	381	755	—	—	1 865	—
Public college	436	370	189	572	368	722	—	—	1 704	—
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	4 746	3 488	2 367	1 925	2 144	2 594	—	—	2 683	—
Less than 9th grade	221	609	152	65	60	189	—	—	108	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	399	278	240	112	66	114	—	—	86	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 380	1 120	949	405	451	352	—	—	507	—
Some college, no degree	818	497	433	483	385	406	—	—	487	—
Associate degree	379	355	239	137	238	242	—	—	138	—
Bachelor's degree	941	363	280	464	564	807	—	—	584	—
Graduate or professional degree	608	266	74	259	380	484	—	—	773	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.9	74.6	83.4	90.8	94.1	88.3	—	—	92.8	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	32.6	18.0	15.0	37.6	44.0	49.8	—	—	50.6	—
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	392	295	87	—	289	127	—	—	20	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 348	1 152	1 275	526	768	649	—	—	968	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 696	2 620	2 148	1 495	1 704	1 642	—	—	1 691	—
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	6 777	5 321	3 254	2 757	3 033	3 799	—	—	4 928	—
Same house	3 853	3 221	2 005	1 001	887	853	—	—	1 670	—
Different house in United States	2 910	2 066	1 242	1 707	2 094	2 794	—	—	3 140	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	684	471	357	345	447	799	—	—	1 056	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 086	730	372	293	418	451	—	—	1 193	—
Different MSA/PMSA	674	230	280	633	785	1 016	—	—	1 250	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	466	635	233	436	444	528	—	—	641	—
Abroad	14	34	7	49	52	152	—	—	118	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	2 884	648	70	2 874	3 281	4 192	—	—	5 182	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 184	454	60	1 135	2 116	1 515	—	—	2 557	—
Rural population	4 565	5 244	3 394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 941	1 743	1 738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	502	1 853	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TRAVEL TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	4 389	2 979	1 989	1 879	1 796	2 593	—	—	2 550	—
Car, truck, or van	4 020	2 298	1 705	1 557	1 636	2 135	—	—	1 773	—
Drove alone	3 308	1 885	1 318	1 309	1 466	1 786	—	—	1 444	—
Carpooled	712	413	387	248	170	349	—	—	329	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	15	35	—	166	90	376	—	—	334	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	15	30	—	166	90	376	—	—	328	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	75	132	63	89	26	35	—	—	263	—
Other means	17	82	7	—	25	8	—	—	109	—
Worked at home	262	432	214	67	19	39	—	—	71	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.10	1.14	1.09	1.06	1.09	—	—	1.11	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.5	21.0	19.6	14.8	16.8	16.5	—	—	14.6	—
<b>DEPARTURE TIME FOR WORK</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	201	110	113	61	110	62	—	—	45	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	793	522	387	161	283	411	—	—	225	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 774	1 053	683	591	764	932	—	—	895	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	555	269	165	331	273	333	—	—	395	—
All other times	804	593	427	668	347	816	—	—	919	—
Worked in MSA of residence	3 867	2 641	1 795	1 759	1 632	2 406	—	—	2 433	—
Iowa City city	2 325	1 427	1 078	1 074	1 074	1 651	—	—	2 145	—
Coralville city	594	304	96	614	470	587	—	—	178	—
North Liberty city	204	20	2	7	9	16	—	—	60	—
Remainder of Johnson County	744	890	619	64	79	152	—	—	50	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	522	338	194	120	164	187	—	—	117	—
Cedar Rapids city	251	42	16	49	97	122	—	—	59	—
Mount Vernon city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	12	15	—	19	6	13	—	—	6	—
Washington city	—	8	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Kalona city	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County	—	22	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Muscatine city	19	19	19	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Muscatine County	7	35	45	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Davenport city	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Williamsburg city	17	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	96	8	—	—	19	14	—	—	—	—
Cedar County	29	8	75	12	6	7	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	64	56	22	19	21	24	—	—	25	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	4 016	4 433	3 872	2 198	162	2 899	3 544	4 297	2 064	3 371
Native	2 705	4 187	3 522	2 175	162	2 527	3 460	3 936	2 003	3 244
Foreign born	1 311	246	350	23	—	372	84	361	61	127
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	225	28	113	—	—	24	—	31	6	6
Persons 5 years and over	3 468	4 075	3 740	2 187	162	2 764	3 544	4 213	1 915	3 188
In linguistically isolated households	527	66	174	—	—	43	—	68	6	25
Speak a language other than English	1 229	402	411	97	—	421	164	393	77	159
Do not speak English "very well"	668	109	221	23	—	89	64	105	32	55
Speak Spanish	138	72	84	47	—	46	59	79	14	13
Do not speak English "very well"	57	12	22	14	—	4	13	—	—	13
Linguistically isolated	20	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	830	137	166	18	—	195	69	216	17	41
Do not speak English "very well"	533	71	139	9	—	78	51	98	17	6
Linguistically isolated	493	51	113	—	—	43	—	61	6	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 227	1 720	2 088	2 166	17	1 513	3 442	2 890	573	1 190
Preprimary school	160	102	32	—	—	47	—	14	62	98
Public school	81	45	—	—	—	19	—	9	17	53
Elementary or high school	452	662	169	—	9	178	13	142	170	866
Public school	438	636	169	—	—	174	13	128	164	774
College	1 615	956	1 887	2 166	8	1 288	3 429	2 734	341	226
Public college	1 594	945	1 816	2 153	8	1 245	3 384	2 707	327	213
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	2 228	2 609	2 077	44	153	1 633	116	1 739	1 469	2 075
Less than 9th grade	25	23	72	—	25	—	—	5	6	20
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	33	50	20	—	17	4	6	37	64	62
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	140	291	195	—	62	52	—	135	241	438
Some college, no degree	215	369	291	14	33	128	27	415	313	391
Associate degree	132	204	81	—	—	87	13	59	77	107
Bachelor's degree	834	837	769	18	16	588	70	536	347	544
Graduate or professional degree	849	835	649	12	—	774	—	552	421	512
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.4	97.2	95.6	100.0	72.5	99.8	94.8	97.6	95.2	96.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	75.5	64.1	68.3	68.2	10.5	83.4	60.3	62.6	52.3	50.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	233	42	54	—	—	—	—	21	8	172
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	878	720	373	2 000	—	557	—	241	858	1 315
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 746	1 645	573	—	—	1 151	—	727	1 455	2 067
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	3 468	4 075	3 740	2 187	162	2 764	3 544	4 213	1 915	3 188
Same house	245	1 531	642	117	54	914	122	678	943	1 874
Different house in United States	2 309	2 442	2 870	2 056	108	1 631	3 370	3 248	934	1 295
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	585	640	925	33	—	315	160	828	428	542
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	133	170	174	20	—	77	38	125	59	204
Different MSA/PMSA	1 011	1 100	1 054	1 298	63	753	2 016	1 671	316	441
Not in an MSA/PMSA	580	532	717	705	45	486	1 156	624	131	108
Abroad	914	102	228	14	—	219	52	287	38	19
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	4 016	4 433	3 872	2 198	162	2 899	3 544	4 297	2 064	3 371
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	665	2 831	829	48	—	1 515	36	1 311	1 734	3 045
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	1 863	2 593	2 065	820	—	1 488	1 382	2 808	1 187	1 715
Car, truck, or van	1 326	2 091	1 334	87	—	721	273	1 191	919	1 345
Drive alone	974	1 646	1 127	67	—	619	253	1 010	764	1 119
Carpooled	352	445	207	20	—	102	20	181	155	226
Public transportation (including taxicab)	413	115	161	36	—	138	257	254	67	171
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	413	115	153	29	—	138	257	254	67	171
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	64	174	505	624	—	540	735	1 156	106	61
Other means	39	138	48	34	—	41	53	137	59	46
Worked at home	21	75	17	39	—	48	64	70	36	90
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.16	1.13	1.09	1.13	—	1.08	1.04	1.09	1.10	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.5	15.3	14.8	9.9	—	13.3	11.6	13.8	14.6	15.4
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	16	50	43	—	—	6	31	42	25	52
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	181	297	145	28	—	143	88	135	167	301
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	579	1 169	670	86	—	405	147	515	458	664
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	422	426	399	45	—	389	100	525	236	291
All other times	644	576	791	622	—	497	952	1 521	265	314
Worked in MSA of residence	1 711	2 353	1 902	773	—	1 411	1 301	2 604	1 131	1 596
Iowa City city	1 438	2 003	1 692	741	—	1 232	1 200	2 474	999	1 484
Coralville city	226	257	173	26	—	168	73	108	83	87
North Liberty city	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Johnson County	39	77	37	6	—	11	28	22	43	21
Worked outside MSA of residence	152	240	163	47	—	77	81	204	56	117
Cedar Rapids city	102	136	88	6	—	43	20	67	8	41
Mount Vernon city	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	7	3	19	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Washington city	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalona city	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Remainder of Washington County	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muscatine city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	7	—
Remainder of Muscatine County	12	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	11
Davenport city	—	3	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williamsburg city	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	—	27	5	—	—	—	—	8	7	—
Cedar County	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	21
Worked elsewhere	18	56	26	28	—	14	61	73	29	34



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.								Remainder of Johnson County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
<b>All persons</b>	<b>4 390</b>	<b>2 932</b>	<b>6 395</b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>5 883</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>418</b>	—
Native	4 301	2 863	5 861	2 913	5 562	629	70	347	410	—
Foreign born	89	69	534	67	321	19	—	55	8	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	12	6	68	—	48	14	—	17	—	—
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	<b>4 032</b>	<b>2 733</b>	<b>6 321</b>	<b>2 777</b>	<b>5 313</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>362</b>	—
In linguistically isolated households	16	16	161	—	83	14	—	22	—	—
Speak a language other than English	173	71	723	98	453	14	—	61	33	—
Do not speak English "very well"	35	24	250	36	195	14	—	36	—	—
Speak Spanish	47	15	159	16	98	—	—	18	30	—
Do not speak English "very well"	6	6	50	—	63	—	—	18	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	9	—	63	—	—	11	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	28	32	279	24	127	6	—	11	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	15	7	117	12	65	6	—	11	—	—
Linguistically isolated	8	—	69	—	20	6	—	11	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>1 296</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>4 577</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>2 041</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>167</b>	—
Preprimary school	149	84	23	79	188	—	—	—	26	—
Public school	109	46	23	20	101	—	—	—	5	—
Elementary or high school	824	367	139	342	958	26	21	4	96	—
Public school	768	356	139	331	859	26	21	4	96	—
College	323	456	4 415	512	895	143	12	237	45	—
Public college	319	426	4 361	494	868	143	12	231	45	—
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>2 059</b>	<b>1 906</b>	<b>2 037</b>	<b>3 345</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>246</b>	—
Less than 9th grade	87	102	31	141	107	15	—	5	11	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	101	97	57	107	232	34	—	28	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	583	404	137	469	989	142	5	56	38	—
Some college, no degree	469	337	428	368	705	54	—	25	30	—
Associate degree	272	148	129	218	267	30	—	5	12	—
Bachelor's degree	582	575	629	351	719	80	18	49	50	—
Graduate or professional degree	615	396	495	383	326	35	14	60	105	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.1	90.3	95.4	87.8	89.9	87.4	100.0	85.5	95.5	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	44.2	47.2	59.0	36.0	31.2	29.5	86.5	47.8	63.0	—
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	130	224	16	—	270	794	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 454	769	197	1 173	1 177	246	—	—	1 563	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 917	1 399	1 066	1 048	1 652	923	3 000	—	2 408	—
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	<b>4 032</b>	<b>2 733</b>	<b>6 321</b>	<b>2 777</b>	<b>5 313</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>362</b>	—
Same house	2 027	1 175	537	1 421	2 270	213	29	119	137	—
Different house in United States	1 961	1 539	5 312	1 329	2 906	333	29	258	217	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	971	662	813	475	1 001	46	29	87	73	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	100	127	145	137	389	81	—	12	53	—
Different MSA/PMSA	439	498	2 800	383	819	79	—	113	43	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	451	252	1 554	334	697	127	—	46	48	—
Abroad	44	19	472	27	137	13	—	25	8	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	4 390	2 932	6 395	2 980	5 883	648	70	402	94	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 631	2 389	1 174	2 424	4 031	454	60	—	24	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>2 456</b>	<b>1 803</b>	<b>4 196</b>	<b>1 711</b>	<b>3 327</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>197</b>	—
Car, truck, or van	2 052	1 257	2 002	1 252	2 682	311	32	68	179	—
Drive alone	1 706	925	1 703	1 019	2 120	289	18	37	134	—
Carpooled	346	332	299	233	562	22	14	31	45	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	285	253	283	158	355	23	—	16	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	278	253	283	158	355	23	—	16	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	52	151	1 703	125	133	45	—	69	—	—
Other means	22	69	135	87	46	—	—	19	4	—
Worked at home	45	73	73	89	111	15	—	18	14	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.15	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.04	1.28	1.30	1.14	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	15.5	13.3	15.8	15.4	15.7	20.0	11.4	15.7	—
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	107	10	49	39	155	—	—	6	6	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	366	236	260	289	611	109	—	12	27	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 037	711	795	571	1 203	124	32	16	97	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	403	342	531	311	546	38	—	7	42	—
All other times	498	431	2 488	412	701	108	—	131	11	—
Worked in MSA of residence	2 326	1 685	3 968	1 611	3 105	365	32	183	193	—
Iowa City city	2 106	1 601	3 697	1 468	2 784	264	27	173	155	—
Coraville city	171	62	199	103	225	85	—	6	13	—
North Liberty city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Johnson County	49	22	72	40	96	16	5	4	25	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	130	118	228	100	222	29	—	7	4	—
Cedar Rapids city	29	45	121	51	68	6	—	—	4	—
Mount Vernon city	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	9	4	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington city	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalona city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Muscatine city	—	5	8	9	—	—	—	7	—	—
Remainder of Muscatine County	13	26	—	4	58	8	—	—	—	—
Davenport city	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	6	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Williamsburg city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	11	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar County	25	10	6	6	7	6	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	31	25	67	10	58	9	—	—	—	—



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Johnson County—Con.								
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	305	182	1 047	302	4 526	3 167	7 449	5 244	3 394
Native .....	305	182	972	286	4 500	3 127	7 366	5 181	3 372
Foreign born .....	—	—	75	16	26	40	83	63	22
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	4	—	10	24	8	66	7
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	284	172	970	302	4 185	2 955	6 777	4 762	3 196
In linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	6	—	11	29	8	225	13
Speak a language other than English .....	—	—	91	50	95	146	146	697	90
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	17	10	28	65	45	334	40
Speak Spanish .....	—	—	7	22	15	12	32	34	19
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	5	10	4	10	5	—	12
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	—	—	12	—	—	10	17	2	27
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	26
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	12
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	33	37	277	112	1 181	884	1 961	1 429	823
Preprimary school .....	7	—	18	29	101	98	194	94	51
Public school .....	—	—	7	—	72	—	148	45	23
Elementary or high school .....	21	17	108	40	808	588	1 289	1 105	582
Public school .....	21	17	108	25	808	575	1 233	803	574
College .....	5	20	151	43	272	198	478	230	190
Public college .....	5	20	137	—	226	145	436	227	177
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	231	144	767	201	3 037	2 053	4 746	3 098	2 330
Less than 9th grade .....	13	—	5	—	108	119	221	594	152
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	4	—	11	19	224	213	399	244	240
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	50	27	60	63	975	745	1 380	978	944
Some college, no degree .....	43	26	116	27	636	339	618	443	433
Associate degree .....	4	17	40	34	282	243	379	325	235
Bachelor's degree .....	49	42	230	48	582	277	941	283	265
Graduate or professional degree .....	68	32	305	10	230	117	608	231	64
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	92.6	100.0	97.9	90.5	89.1	83.8	86.9	73.0	83.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	50.6	51.4	69.8	28.9	26.7	19.2	32.6	16.6	13.8
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	—	—	53	—	200	98	392	183	81
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	593	500	508	761	1 391	1 342	1 348	1 276	1 271
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	840	1 692	1 427	1 964	1 723	2 007	1 696	2 778	2 120
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	284	172	970	302	4 185	2 955	6 777	4 762	3 196
Same house .....	124	110	476	201	2 622	1 917	3 853	3 008	1 971
Different house in United States .....	160	62	437	101	1 560	1 012	2 910	1 733	1 211
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	37	29	169	71	252	13	684	425	321
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	63	12	52	13	618	188	1 086	649	371
Different MSA/PMSA .....	19	21	133	—	451	619	674	151	289
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	41	—	83	17	239	192	466	508	231
Abroad .....	—	—	57	—	3	26	14	21	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population .....	200	—	1 042	—	—	—	2 884	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	23	—	843	—	—	—	2 184	—	—
Rural population .....	105	182	5	302	4 526	3 167	4 565	5 244	3 394
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	85	—	143	1 900	1 130	1 941	1 743	1 731
On farms .....	—	19	—	—	584	391	502	1 853	70
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> .....	182	116	604	200	2 566	1 766	4 389	2 585	1 955
Car, truck, or van .....	150	107	378	184	2 356	1 648	4 020	1 987	1 671
Drove alone .....	118	81	330	155	1 915	1 355	3 308	1 596	1 301
Carpooled .....	32	26	48	29	441	293	712	391	37
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	8	—	43	—	6	2	15	12	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	8	—	41	—	6	2	15	7	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	—	—	144	—	67	22	75	87	6
Other means .....	6	—	21	—	8	4	17	82	—
Worked at home .....	18	9	18	16	129	90	262	417	21
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.13	1.17	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.12	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	27.8	13.8	14.5	14.6	21.5	23.9	20.5	21.9	19.1
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	—	9	11	—	93	87	201	110	11
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	21	14	91	33	470	481	793	413	38
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	93	54	251	57	1 092	604	1 774	929	65
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	38	17	117	231	333	132	555	231	16
All other times .....	12	13	116	68	449	372	804	485	42
Worked in MSA of residence .....	157	107	567	200	2 014	474	3 867	2 276	1 761
Iowa City city .....	126	76	477	119	1 251	158	2 325	1 163	1 051
Coraville city .....	—	—	41	33	148	38	594	219	5
North Liberty city .....	—	—	6	—	2	8	204	20	—
Remainder of Johnson County .....	31	31	43	48	613	270	744	874	61
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	25	9	37	—	552	1 292	522	309	15
Cedar Rapids city .....	—	—	22	—	362	1 041	251	36	1
Mount Vernon city .....	7	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cedar Rapids, IA MSA .....	6	—	—	—	69	106	12	8	—
Washington city .....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Kalona city .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	—
Remainder of Washington County .....	—	9	—	—	5	—	—	22	—
Muscatine city .....	—	—	—	—	13	—	19	19	—
Remainder of Muscatine County .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	27	—
Davenport city .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA .....	—	—	—	—	3	—	27	—	—
Williamsburg city .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	9	—
Remainder of Iowa County .....	—	—	—	—	14	76	96	8	—
Cedar County .....	—	—	3	—	40	—	29	2	—
Worked elsewhere .....	—	—	4	—	19	69	64	47	—

**Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County					
		Total	Coralville city	Iowa City city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 18
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	78 541	78 541	8 456	50 565	4 642	2 448	2 918	3 134	4 303	4 567
In labor force	56 625	56 625	6 636	34 786	2 950	2 011	2 079	2 113	3 353	3 770
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.1	72.1	78.5	68.8	63.6	82.1	71.2	67.4	77.9	82.5
Civilian labor force	56 570	56 570	6 623	34 746	2 944	2 011	2 079	2 113	3 351	3 754
Employed	54 591	54 591	6 381	33 465	2 787	1 904	2 031	2 036	3 249	3 598
Unemployed	1 979	1 979	242	1 281	157	107	48	77	102	156
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	5.3	5.3	2.3	3.6	3.0	4.2
Not in labor force	21 916	21 916	1 820	15 779	1 692	437	839	1 021	950	797
Institutionalized persons	1 046	1 046	503	383	—	—	433	—	—	33
Enrolled in school	10 842	10 842	442	9 715	966	105	133	614	448	319
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	5 410	5 410	412	3 074	360	197	133	60	238	176
Females 16 years and over	39 874	39 874	4 343	25 627	2 288	1 250	1 366	1 573	2 269	2 324
In labor force	27 179	27 179	3 446	16 673	1 261	1 001	1 054	952	1 577	1 872
Percent of females 16 years and over	68.2	68.2	79.3	65.1	55.1	80.1	77.2	60.5	69.5	80.6
Civilian labor force	27 174	27 174	3 441	16 673	1 261	1 001	1 054	952	1 577	1 872
Employed	26 371	26 371	3 293	16 214	1 218	921	1 036	919	1 547	1 803
Unemployed	803	803	148	459	43	80	18	33	30	69
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	3.0	4.3	2.8	3.4	8.0	1.7	3.5	1.9	3.7
With own children under 6 years	5 552	5 552	659	3 103	355	131	259	514	381	461
In labor force	3 874	3 874	518	1 952	224	118	211	189	263	327
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 944	4 944	546	2 572	240	152	211	207	317	496
In labor force	4 198	4 198	496	2 114	176	152	188	144	229	459
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 350	7 350	907	4 006	393	142	339	609	523	675
All parents present in household in labor force	4 615	4 615	629	2 174	233	122	236	144	335	398
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	11 521	11 521	1 047	5 869	623	288	389	484	744	1 055
All parents present in household in labor force	8 986	8 986	892	4 417	415	276	338	269	537	871
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 796	7 796	226	6 323	683	56	101	111	213	195
Not enrolled in school	607	607	72	268	29	27	10	—	11	4
Unemployed or not in labor force	127	127	21	44	5	—	5	—	—	4
Not high school graduate	198	198	21	62	13	15	—	—	2	4
Employed	124	124	15	38	8	15	—	—	2	—
Unemployed	16	16	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	58	58	6	19	—	—	—	—	—	4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	54 591	54 591	6 381	33 465	2 787	1 904	2 031	2 036	3 249	3 598
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 461	5 461	790	3 119	219	222	287	213	485	305
Professional specialty occupations	13 459	13 459	1 712	9 078	880	393	674	709	1 262	604
Technicians and related support occupations	3 347	3 347	407	2 234	124	142	115	194	266	203
Sales occupations	5 538	5 538	495	3 760	368	171	130	111	319	373
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 254	8 254	964	5 242	327	286	292	330	399	692
Private household occupations	160	160	—	84	8	—	5	—	10	22
Protective service occupations	587	587	157	244	11	68	52	21	4	38
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 284	8 284	982	5 504	341	345	211	290	269	488
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 437	1 437	49	202	64	12	19	28	9	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 437	3 437	369	1 548	202	142	103	47	67	329
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 775	1 775	137	909	109	26	21	41	53	246
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 390	1 390	180	742	72	63	63	29	64	107
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 462	1 462	139	799	62	34	59	23	42	181
Construction	1 949	1 949	175	913	140	72	73	25	80	112
Manufacturing	4 370	4 370	420	1 986	238	137	155	78	100	499
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	1 868	1 868	281	861	58	101	108	68	76	123
Wholesale and retail trade	10 605	10 605	1 170	7 086	593	481	257	216	470	711
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 941	1 941	288	1 160	58	27	89	94	207	141
Business and repair services	2 174	2 174	241	1 193	128	60	82	73	69	187
Professional and related services	26 565	26 565	3 185	18 109	1 345	846	1 084	1 361	2 098	1 595
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	54 591	54 591	6 381	33 465	2 787	1 904	2 031	2 036	3 249	3 598
Private wage and salary workers	31 130	31 130	3 589	18 529	1 636	1 130	1 076	938	1 508	2 197
Government workers	19 701	19 701	2 539	13 282	929	687	881	1 019	1 537	1 215
Local government workers	2 707	2 707	352	1 524	176	64	109	87	141	194
Self-employed workers	3 517	3 517	253	1 574	214	87	69	79	178	186
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	66 333	66 333	7 309	43 022	3 773	2 108	2 521	2 460	3 736	4 046
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	43 456	43 456	5 598	25 250	2 308	1 550	2 046	1 362	2 687	2 999
50 to 52 weeks	29 392	29 392	4 036	15 248	1 395	1 181	1 458	871	1 980	2 317
40 to 49 weeks	4 537	4 537	662	2 767	264	138	281	196	295	265
27 to 39 weeks	2 506	2 506	302	1 626	124	97	91	77	173	153
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	12 554	12 554	1 056	9 569	720	388	231	618	546	667
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	70 686	70 686	7 377	46 432	4 186	2 214	2 310	3 060	3 990	4 298
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 184	1 184	173	664	90	33	61	36	62	182
With a mobility limitation	634	634	98	348	21	27	22	12	47	58
In labor force	248	248	34	173	—	6	8	—	32	19
With a self-care limitation	883	883	119	502	69	21	56	36	30	149
With a work disability	3 401	3 401	485	1 925	248	139	128	96	167	307
In labor force	2 118	2 118	285	1 260	188	75	83	43	126	168
Prevented from working	896	896	148	426	44	52	29	24	17	89
No work disability	67 285	67 285	6 892	44 507	3 938	2 075	2 182	2 964	3 823	3 991
In labor force	53 209	53 209	6 196	32 918	2 666	1 899	1 963	2 063	3 157	3 542
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6 754	6 754	563	3 710	450	234	175	74	311	220
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 103	1 103	113	582	80	33	33	7	7	19
With a mobility limitation	877	877	82	470	49	27	17	5	5	19
With a self-care limitation	619	619	75	302	38	26	28	2	5	6
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	1 484	1 484	147	876	91	58	28	131	50	49
Mean family income (dollars)	23 560	23 560	19 421	22 373	27 863	32 144	28 171	5 135	33 575	18 169
1 worker	4 504	4 504	507	2 641	309	184	120	381	267	349
Mean family income (dollars)	41 053	41 053	26 269	43 772	53 987	23 823	25 767	14 251	75 183	34 797
2 or more workers	14 490	14 490	1 796	7 378	724	429	757	681	1 056	1 034
Mean family income (dollars)	52 200	52 200	45 322	53 735	71 956	41 298	51 509	31 470	67 023	41 885



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County— Con.			Coralville city, Johnson County					Iowa City city, Johnson County	
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	5 531	4 172	2 727	2 448	2 655	3 353	—	—	4 382	—
In labor force	4 578	3 107	2 040	2 011	1 897	2 728	—	—	2 747	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	82.8	74.5	74.8	82.1	71.5	81.4	—	—	62.7	—
Civilian labor force	4 578	3 107	2 040	2 011	1 897	2 715	—	—	2 741	—
Employed	4 444	3 022	1 992	1 904	1 849	2 628	—	—	2 590	—
Unemployed	134	85	48	107	87	88	—	—	151	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.9	2.7	2.4	5.3	2.5	3.2	—	—	5.5	—
Not in labor force	953	1 065	687	437	758	625	—	—	1 635	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	106	—	433	70	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	209	97	105	105	126	211	—	—	946	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	328	492	306	197	65	150	—	—	346	—
Females 16 years and over	2 788	2 076	1 422	1 250	1 211	1 882	—	—	2 150	—
In labor force	2 129	1 358	973	1 001	949	1 496	—	—	1 169	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	76.4	65.4	68.4	80.1	78.4	79.5	—	—	54.4	—
Civilian labor force	2 129	1 358	973	1 001	949	1 491	—	—	1 169	—
Employed	2 048	1 313	968	921	931	1 441	—	—	1 132	—
Unemployed	81	45	5	80	18	50	—	—	37	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	3.3	5	8.0	1.9	3.4	—	—	3.2	—
With own children under 6 years	635	397	169	131	238	290	—	—	305	—
In labor force	530	266	152	118	190	210	—	—	194	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	534	409	241	152	204	190	—	—	209	—
In labor force	472	301	224	152	181	163	—	—	157	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	773	636	241	142	311	454	—	—	323	—
All parents present in household in labor force	626	386	220	122	208	299	—	—	185	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 264	1 175	579	288	363	396	—	—	531	—
All parents present in household in labor force	1 037	749	547	276	312	304	—	—	360	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	329	281	172	56	89	81	—	—	679	—
Not enrolled in school	59	117	36	27	5	40	—	—	29	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	17	45	—	—	5	16	—	—	5	—
Not high school graduate	13	77	14	15	—	6	—	—	13	—
Employed	2	44	14	15	—	—	—	—	8	—
Unemployed	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Not in labor force	—	33	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 444	3 022	1 992	1 904	1 849	2 628	—	—	2 590	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	489	219	161	222	246	322	—	—	192	—
Professional specialty occupations	849	390	263	393	605	714	—	—	766	—
Technicians and related support occupations	239	159	41	142	115	150	—	—	124	—
Sales occupations	363	227	170	171	117	207	—	—	357	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	630	358	313	286	266	412	—	—	311	—
Private household occupations	14	44	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Protective service occupations	40	49	29	68	52	37	—	—	11	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	652	382	241	345	203	434	—	—	332	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	225	504	205	12	19	18	—	—	53	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	411	377	227	142	99	128	—	—	193	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	261	84	146	26	21	90	—	—	109	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	148	84	99	63	55	62	—	—	72	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	123	145	88	34	51	54	—	—	62	—
Construction	228	183	122	72	51	52	—	—	133	—
Manufacturing	589	334	233	137	140	143	—	—	238	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	245	96	107	101	103	77	—	—	58	—
Wholesale and retail trade	706	521	320	481	251	438	—	—	578	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	154	65	50	27	83	178	—	—	46	—
Business and repair services	201	162	132	60	76	105	—	—	106	—
Professional and related services	1 728	908	651	846	977	1 362	—	—	1 215	—
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 444	3 022	1 992	1 904	1 849	2 628	—	—	2 590	—
Private wage and salary workers	2 716	1 665	1 209	1 130	961	1 498	—	—	1 560	—
Government workers	1 300	807	500	687	827	1 025	—	—	842	—
Local government workers	286	170	88	64	101	187	—	—	166	—
Self-employed workers	391	491	261	87	61	105	—	—	180	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 806	3 268	2 163	2 108	2 332	2 869	—	—	3 547	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 887	2 512	1 697	1 550	1 874	2 174	—	—	2 154	—
50 to 52 weeks	3 032	1 991	1 396	1 181	1 331	1 524	—	—	1 278	—
40 to 49 weeks	440	210	102	138	247	277	—	—	254	—
27 to 39 weeks	168	148	98	97	85	120	—	—	118	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	502	469	260	388	221	447	—	—	665	—
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 033	3 552	2 248	2 214	2 120	3 043	—	—	3 960	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	111	93	25	33	61	79	—	—	90	—
With a mobility limitation	62	47	12	27	22	49	—	—	21	—
In labor force	10	2	9	6	8	20	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	69	79	23	21	56	42	—	—	69	—
With a work disability	328	221	120	139	117	229	—	—	239	—
In labor force	189	125	86	75	78	132	—	—	179	—
Prevented from working	94	78	32	52	29	67	—	—	44	—
No work disability	4 705	3 331	2 128	2 075	2 003	2 814	—	—	3 721	—
In labor force	4 228	2 854	1 887	1 899	1 791	2 506	—	—	2 492	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	498	620	373	234	102	227	—	—	416	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	62	111	59	33	16	64	—	—	80	—
With a mobility limitation	56	74	45	27	—	55	—	—	49	—
With a self-care limitation	32	87	19	26	16	33	—	—	38	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	76	99	75	58	9	80	—	—	86	—
Mean family income (dollars)	33 525	16 875	19 826	32 144	14 760	10 722	—	—	28 717	—
1 worker	347	371	169	184	114	209	—	—	294	—
Mean family income (dollars)	59 363	23 404	22 292	23 823	25 725	28 719	—	—	51 605	—
2 or more workers	1 628	1 029	700	429	689	678	—	—	629	—
Mean family income (dollars)	52 003	43 801	46 117	41 298	50 806	42 295	—	—	70 560	—



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	2 979	3 438	3 590	2 187	162	2 545	3 544	4 103	1 727	2 432
In labor force	1 997	2 728	2 257	932	—	1 574	1 606	2 997	1 236	1 806
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.0	79.3	62.9	42.6	—	61.8	45.3	73.0	71.6	74.3
Civilian labor force	1 997	2 728	2 246	932	—	1 574	1 606	2 997	1 236	1 806
Employed	1 920	2 639	2 192	846	—	1 528	1 457	2 889	1 217	1 752
Unemployed	77	89	54	86	—	46	149	108	19	54
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	3.3	2.4	9.2	—	2.9	9.3	3.6	1.5	3.0
Not in labor force	982	710	1 333	1 255	162	971	1 938	1 106	491	626
Institutionalized persons	—	—	126	—	162	—	39	23	—	—
Enrolled in school	609	392	830	1 239	—	621	1 899	835	100	127
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	38	112	210	7	—	182	—	171	269	311
Females 16 years and over	1 505	1 801	1 926	955	11	1 170	1 995	1 972	929	1 288
In labor force	906	1 271	1 110	484	—	713	891	1 390	596	860
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.2	70.6	57.6	50.7	—	60.9	44.7	70.5	64.2	66.8
Civilian labor force	906	1 271	1 110	484	—	713	891	1 390	596	860
Employed	873	1 244	1 087	453	—	695	852	1 354	577	844
Unemployed	33	27	23	31	—	18	39	36	19	16
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	2.1	2.1	6.4	—	2.5	4.4	2.6	3.2	1.9
With own children under 6 years	506	310	128	6	—	116	—	62	133	202
In labor force	181	212	73	—	—	63	—	30	103	146
With own children 6 to 17 years only	198	278	53	—	—	114	—	67	74	344
In labor force	135	193	37	—	—	90	—	67	69	278
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	599	426	161	11	—	160	—	98	183	245
All parents present in household in labor force	134	263	51	—	—	81	—	39	117	167
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	467	644	140	—	—	216	—	131	165	830
All parents present in household in labor force	252	456	80	—	—	131	—	119	143	606
Persons 16 to 19 years	111	184	70	1 331	—	103	2 105	290	47	270
Not enrolled in school	—	9	8	—	—	5	13	41	—	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	—	8
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	8
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	8
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 920	2 639	2 192	846	—	1 528	1 457	2 889	1 217	1 752
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	202	401	123	31	—	123	6	184	155	335
Professional specialty occupations	684	1 001	771	95	—	727	140	794	402	492
Technicians and related support occupations	178	228	303	14	—	137	85	148	88	101
Sales occupations	102	255	214	120	—	151	316	408	105	193
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	330	324	324	188	—	125	233	453	148	251
Private household occupations	—	10	—	—	—	4	—	12	—	—
Protective service occupations	21	—	—	—	—	11	21	20	11	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	276	219	314	329	—	188	493	577	132	172
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	3	—	6	—	—	40	—	26	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	37	51	37	13	—	31	31	103	84	93
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	32	51	9	16	—	7	15	96	19	42
Transportation and material moving occupations	29	59	32	14	—	6	25	54	18	33
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	37	65	20	—	18	52	40	29	33
Construction	18	74	51	9	—	19	19	31	69	51
Manufacturing	69	69	76	12	—	43	42	118	70	101
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	68	65	53	7	—	27	39	75	32	45
Wholesale and retail trade	194	377	352	293	—	247	573	800	214	310
Finance, insurance, and real estate	94	187	68	13	—	29	21	87	46	64
Business and repair services	73	55	69	12	—	32	34	90	49	77
Professional and related services	1 306	1 700	1 458	423	—	1 066	583	1 505	645	1 016
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 920	2 639	2 192	846	—	1 528	1 457	2 889	1 217	1 752
Private wage and salary workers	902	1 268	998	549	—	751	931	1 796	585	954
Government workers	971	1 216	1 107	297	—	701	526	991	501	663
Local government workers	87	106	72	20	—	41	93	102	69	102
Self-employed workers	47	136	87	—	—	70	—	89	108	124
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 333	3 028	2 902	2 118	56	2 050	3 316	3 629	1 322	1 919
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 235	2 156	1 823	855	28	1 229	1 164	1 770	948	1 392
50 to 52 weeks	764	1 590	885	31	20	649	53	801	727	1 138
40 to 49 weeks	187	224	282	35	—	148	130	220	60	117
27 to 39 weeks	77	152	149	74	8	42	109	129	53	50
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	618	453	630	402	19	434	781	1 146	225	353
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 927	3 278	3 188	2 172	—	2 310	3 505	3 861	1 392	2 093
With a mobility or self-care limitation	36	46	46	7	—	30	25	19	13	14
With a mobility limitation	12	35	39	7	—	8	13	19	5	6
In labor force	—	28	30	7	—	8	7	7	—	—
With a self-care limitation	36	20	37	7	—	26	18	19	13	8
With a work disability	96	120	124	55	—	84	89	121	41	67
In labor force	43	95	71	41	—	51	64	52	35	61
Prevented from working	24	7	53	7	—	12	12	46	—	6
to work disability	2 831	3 158	3 064	2 117	—	2 226	3 416	3 740	1 351	2 026
In labor force	1 947	2 586	2 139	891	—	1 478	1 542	2 906	1 141	1 717
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	52	160	265	15	—	235	—	219	335	339
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2	—	67	—	—	16	—	37	45	45
With a mobility limitation	—	—	58	—	—	16	—	32	45	45
With a self-care limitation	2	—	51	—	—	—	—	17	—	13
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
to workers	125	26	59	—	—	40	—	53	66	76
Mean family income (dollars)	4 384	19 991	20 528	—	—	59 300	—	11 213	41 066	32 621
worker	368	221	101	—	—	184	12	78	163	225
Mean family income (dollars)	13 745	70 487	28 005	—	—	95 568	2 243	36 718	66 972	56 020
or more workers	635	837	336	5	—	355	13	204	323	620
Mean family income (dollars)	29 974	64 499	36 732	26 100	—	81 179	10 554	32 181	87 684	70 921

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.								Remainder of Johnson County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over .....	3 167	2 388	6 189	2 413	4 334	533	50	402	260	—
In labor force .....	2 567	1 879	4 460	1 789	3 563	409	32	207	203	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	81.1	78.7	72.1	74.1	82.2	76.7	64.0	51.5	78.1	—
Civilian labor force .....	2 560	1 879	4 460	1 789	3 547	409	32	207	203	—
Employed .....	2 497	1 835	4 306	1 763	3 391	409	32	202	197	—
Unemployed .....	63	44	154	26	156	—	—	5	6	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	2.5	2.3	3.5	1.5	4.4	—	—	2.4	3.0	—
Not in labor force .....	600	509	1 729	624	771	124	18	195	57	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school .....	83	81	1 376	143	311	25	13	85	20	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	298	297	203	294	176	55	—	105	14	—
Females 16 years and over .....	1 701	1 264	3 027	1 242	2 215	246	19	211	138	—
In labor force .....	1 309	923	2 161	845	1 780	147	19	99	92	—
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	77.0	73.0	71.4	68.0	80.4	59.8	100.0	46.9	66.7	—
Civilian labor force .....	1 309	923	2 161	845	1 780	147	19	99	92	—
Employed .....	1 284	905	2 095	843	1 711	147	19	99	86	—
Unemployed .....	25	18	66	2	69	—	—	—	6	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	1.9	2.0	3.1	.2	3.9	—	—	—	6.5	—
With own children under 6 years .....	311	217	95	213	443	49	7	—	50	—
In labor force .....	220	173	52	153	318	27	7	—	30	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	401	133	62	138	477	17	7	—	31	—
In labor force .....	354	107	45	118	440	17	7	—	19	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	473	216	82	272	656	89	12	—	70	—
All parents present in household in labor force .....	314	154	48	181	388	40	12	—	48	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	854	371	151	317	1 005	26	21	—	92	—
All parents present in household in labor force .....	732	281	121	243	846	26	21	—	55	—
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	228	113	430	113	195	24	13	17	4	—
Not enrolled in school .....	42	13	53	11	4	—	—	5	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate .....	6	—	18	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Employed .....	6	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 497	1 835	4 306	1 763	3 391	409	32	202	197	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	359	174	378	134	284	15	11	12	27	—
Professional specialty occupations .....	731	503	750	527	577	60	21	37	114	—
Technicians and related support occupations .....	142	131	240	93	184	26	—	12	—	—
Sales occupations .....	245	195	578	100	324	24	—	73	11	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	415	352	758	278	673	67	—	12	16	—
Private household occupations .....	7	—	7	3	22	7	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	25	—	27	29	26	—	—	6	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	311	203	1 132	300	435	81	—	10	9	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	17	7	9	18	10	—	—	—	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	109	134	136	111	329	49	—	7	9	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	39	39	59	114	246	8	—	8	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	38	47	147	32	107	15	—	14	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	59	50	85	24	171	31	—	7	—	—
Construction .....	47	84	86	95	112	8	—	7	7	—
Manufacturing .....	161	127	133	175	489	63	—	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	83	48	47	79	123	—	—	12	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade .....	387	336	1 408	221	620	98	6	72	15	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	104	94	140	43	124	—	—	—	12	—
Business and repair services .....	124	65	147	50	187	23	—	—	22	—
Professional and related services .....	1 410	972	2 036	990	1 523	146	26	89	130	—
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 497	1 835	4 306	1 763	3 391	409	32	202	197	—
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 299	935	2 680	915	2 036	242	18	110	76	—
Government workers .....	1 094	747	1 469	727	1 176	167	14	73	87	—
Local government workers .....	182	80	95	85	185	28	—	11	10	—
Self-employed workers .....	104	153	157	121	179	—	—	19	34	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	2 654	1 977	5 583	1 957	3 838	472	43	278	226	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 976	1 433	2 363	1 438	2 833	357	25	71	154	—
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 567	1 069	953	1 207	2 175	280	13	48	117	—
40 to 49 weeks .....	218	197	349	77	241	15	7	6	10	—
27 to 39 weeks .....	57	107	230	66	153	42	5	5	6	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	404	359	1 900	359	634	70	12	105	55	—
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	2 823	2 032	5 964	2 052	4 073	478	50	274	226	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	21	18	36	71	182	—	—	10	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	21	18	31	45	58	—	—	10	—	—
In labor force .....	5	8	23	26	19	—	—	5	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	10	—	20	60	149	—	—	10	—	—
With a work disability .....	122	92	164	169	298	34	—	10	9	—
In labor force .....	76	66	116	110	168	27	—	5	9	—
Prevented from working .....	34	10	33	42	89	7	—	—	—	—
No work disability .....	2 701	1 940	5 800	1 883	3 775	444	50	264	217	—
In labor force .....	2 445	1 754	4 332	1 612	3 343	382	32	179	174	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	337	356	225	361	212	55	—	128	34	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	65	24	43	90	19	24	—	25	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	59	17	29	76	19	11	—	14	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	41	24	28	41	6	24	—	17	—	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers .....	106	58	27	85	41	8	—	20	5	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	24 208	15 938	15 396	21 220	9 655	22 832	—	20 280	13 169	—
1 worker .....	221	142	80	183	341	28	—	—	15	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	32 833	32 475	42 256	28 289	34 722	25 133	—	—	100 680	—
2 or more workers .....	867	555	307	516	988	160	18	10	95	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	57 500	43 277	36 896	50 285	41 863	30 672	59 036	29 166	81 204	—



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Johnson County—Con.								
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over .....	263	155	865	233	3 491	2 406	5 531	3 639	2 677
In labor force .....	182	116	625	207	2 712	1 874	4 578	2 698	2 008
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	69.2	74.8	72.3	88.8	77.7	77.9	82.8	74.1	75.0
Civilian labor force .....	182	116	623	207	2 712	1 874	4 578	2 698	2 008
Employed .....	182	116	610	207	2 627	1 789	4 444	2 613	1 960
Unemployed .....	—	—	13	—	85	85	134	85	48
Percent of civilian labor force .....	—	—	2.1	—	3.1	4.5	2.9	3.2	2.4
Not in labor force .....	81	39	240	26	779	532	953	941	669
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	106
Enrolled in school .....	7	5	56	8	116	100	209	72	92
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	68	22	126	—	392	231	328	437	306
Females 16 years and over .....	155	68	468	109	1 771	1 174	2 788	1 830	1 403
In labor force .....	105	46	306	92	1 274	851	2 129	1 211	954
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	67.7	67.6	65.4	84.4	71.9	72.5	76.4	66.2	68.0
Civilian labor force .....	105	46	306	92	1 274	851	2 129	1 211	954
Employed .....	105	46	303	92	1 249	820	2 048	1 166	949
Unemployed .....	—	—	3	—	25	31	81	45	5
Percent of civilian labor force .....	—	—	1.0	—	2.0	3.6	3.8	3.7	.5
With own children under 6 years .....	21	8	71	18	281	196	635	348	162
In labor force .....	21	8	51	9	223	148	530	239	145
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	7	9	39	19	323	238	534	392	234
In labor force .....	7	9	36	19	309	216	472	284	217
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	28	10	97	19	389	275	773	547	229
All parents present in household in labor force .....	28	10	72	10	286	178	626	346	208
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	26	17	100	50	756	593	1 264	1 149	558
All parents present in household in labor force .....	26	17	81	25	681	506	1 037	723	526
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	12	—	29	—	265	192	329	257	159
Not enrolled in school .....	5	—	2	—	38	10	59	117	36
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	45	—
Not high school graduate .....	—	—	2	—	9	—	13	77	14
Employed .....	—	—	2	—	9	—	2	44	14
Unemployed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Not in labor force .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	182	116	610	207	2 627	1 789	4 444	2 613	1 960
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	41	11	84	21	324	201	489	204	150
Professional specialty occupations .....	69	25	261	27	474	278	849	330	242
Technicians and related support occupations .....	—	16	38	19	130	90	239	133	41
Sales occupations .....	13	9	64	49	248	153	363	203	170
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	26	—	75	19	451	227	630	291	313
Private household occupations .....	5	—	—	—	5	6	14	37	9
Protective service occupations .....	—	4	9	—	28	53	40	23	29
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	8	14	50	53	263	207	652	301	241
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	15	6	—	155	65	225	504	205
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	4	10	16	—	298	217	411	328	227
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	—	9	2	—	108	127	261	76	146
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	8	—	5	—	69	70	148	69	99
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	8	7	5	10	74	95	123	114	88
Construction .....	22	7	6	—	155	139	228	175	122
Manufacturing .....	15	9	31	10	315	491	589	271	233
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	5	—	11	—	124	138	245	96	107
Wholesale and retail trade .....	6	22	93	91	398	281	706	423	314
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	6	—	20	17	110	59	154	65	50
Business and repair services .....	6	—	14	—	150	76	201	139	132
Professional and related services .....	107	55	398	72	999	395	1 728	762	625
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	182	116	610	207	2 627	1 789	4 444	2 613	1 960
Private wage and salary workers .....	115	36	240	161	1 697	1 357	2 716	1 423	1 191
Government workers .....	54	48	321	39	622	283	1 300	640	486
Local government workers .....	8	—	35	9	113	140	286	142	88
Self-employed workers .....	8	32	42	7	287	137	391	491	261
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	189	127	708	208	2 880	1 942	4 806	2 796	2 120
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	172	127	531	166	2 224	1 520	3 887	2 155	1 672
50 to 52 weeks .....	127	107	390	142	1 842	1 257	3 032	1 711	1 383
40 to 49 weeks .....	34	9	71	24	137	93	440	195	95
27 to 39 weeks .....	6	—	21	—	93	85	168	106	93
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	10	—	93	33	321	268	502	399	248
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	190	133	712	225	2 944	2 142	5 033	3 074	2 198
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	—	—	16	—	22	80	111	93	25
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—	12	—	15	40	62	47	12
In labor force .....	—	—	4	—	—	16	10	2	9
With a self-care limitation .....	—	—	10	—	13	68	69	79	23
With a work disability .....	11	—	47	9	155	125	328	187	120
In labor force .....	5	—	31	—	85	70	189	98	86
Prevented from working .....	—	—	10	—	68	47	94	71	32
No work disability .....	179	133	665	216	2 789	2 017	4 705	2 887	2 078
In labor force .....	172	116	571	199	2 537	1 771	4 228	2 472	1 855
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	73	22	151	8	493	264	498	565	373
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	17	5	7	—	90	81	62	87	59
With a mobility limitation .....	17	5	5	—	73	61	56	63	45
With a self-care limitation .....	12	—	5	—	65	46	32	63	19
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers .....	19	6	24	8	84	73	76	91	75
Mean family income (dollars) .....	34 524	20 760	48 291	61 800	24 420	33 357	33 525	16 352	19 826
1 worker .....	6	13	46	8	265	144	347	343	169
Mean family income (dollars) .....	26 560	28 567	97 746	38 000	39 909	43 207	59 363	23 263	22 292
2 or more workers .....	68	46	219	46	959	704	1 628	869	682
Mean family income (dollars) .....	58 627	52 133	76 672	42 345	54 515	53 078	52 003	46 218	45 776



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Johnson County					
		Total	Corolla ville city	Iowa City city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 18
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	36 118	36 118	4 622	21 964	1 823	1 473	1 393	1 635	2 208	2 465
Less than \$5,000	2 288	2 288	192	1 765	76	59	11	207	80	116
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 665	3 665	439	2 722	161	141	86	193	153	276
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 681	3 681	504	2 552	203	185	108	308	132	229
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 559	6 559	954	4 092	259	405	197	397	296	500
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 707	5 707	948	3 033	260	304	273	210	333	397
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 819	5 819	803	2 953	218	198	344	157	319	472
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 151	5 151	578	2 894	329	135	284	107	442	353
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 581	1 581	134	915	98	33	59	43	195	82
\$100,000 or more	1 667	1 667	70	1 038	219	13	31	13	258	40
Median (dollars)	27 862	27 862	26 599	24 565	32 039	23 530	35 747	17 718	40 065	27 065
Mean (dollars)	36 626	36 626	31 877	34 804	47 619	27 308	40 155	23 900	51 295	32 089
Families	20 478	20 478	2 450	10 895	1 124	671	905	1 193	1 373	1 432
Median income (dollars)	39 606	39 606	36 076	39 259	52 140	30 847	44 375	16 431	56 881	37 922
Males 15 years and over, with income	37 462	37 462	3 919	24 031	2 247	1 191	1 402	1 440	2 001	2 190
Median income (dollars)	14 425	14 425	18 428	10 746	11 846	15 858	22 929	11 168	26 079	18 605
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.5	44.5	52.6	35.6	35.6	52.6	54.1	32.3	55.9	57.5
Median income (dollars)	27 251	27 251	25 053	27 363	35 128	21 125	27 151	24 575	35 885	24 809
Females 15 years and over, with income	36 489	36 489	4 075	23 515	1 973	1 185	1 273	1 242	2 069	2 151
Median income (dollars)	9 870	9 870	13 920	7 643	8 836	13 507	16 764	10 069	15 047	11 939
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.8	34.8	48.4	28.4	30.2	46.8	54.5	32.7	41.6	49.2
Median income (dollars)	20 805	20 805	20 176	21 420	25 305	17 637	22 786	21 563	23 496	20 087
Per capita income (dollars)	14 113	14 113	14 387	13 277	15 975	14 000	16 046	9 440	20 679	12 842
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	36 118	36 118	4 622	21 964	1 823	1 473	1 393	1 635	2 208	2 465
With earnings	32 278	32 278	4 264	19 548	1 613	1 305	1 309	1 455	2 081	2 304
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 794	34 794	31 049	32 725	44 441	25 814	38 822	24 302	47 510	31 327
With Social Security income	5 581	5 581	577	3 046	344	232	171	63	198	276
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 073	8 073	7 603	8 212	8 707	8 810	7 093	8 034	9 110	6 825
With public assistance income	1 102	1 102	185	626	68	57	23	78	36	112
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 665	3 665	4 419	3 498	3 363	3 435	6 216	4 313	2 209	4 140
With retirement income	3 151	3 151	282	1 952	214	156	56	26	190	194
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 888	8 888	7 784	9 351	11 549	8 515	9 033	16 747	11 317	5 730
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	47 673	47 673	39 825	48 798	63 447	35 715	47 374	23 079	67 392	39 344
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 248	47 248	38 292	47 934	72 965	30 163	46 774	18 170	69 079	38 781
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 116	48 116	41 368	49 714	53 226	40 097	48 054	29 813	65 741	40 506
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 035	51 035	43 019	52 613	66 717	41 574	49 184	24 873	69 285	42 919
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 391	51 391	44 303	52 132	77 635	42 277	49 288	20 051	70 599	44 044
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 665	50 665	41 849	53 124	55 046	41 213	49 068	30 802	67 938	40 789
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 036	26 036	25 464	26 787	35 074	24 118	26 758	11 258	51 334	17 589
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 015	21 015	18 227	22 679	25 991	17 614	24 498	9 416	58 524	14 841
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 129	33 129	39 714	32 266	45 357	40 786	30 107	26 247	45 552	29 742
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	20 478	20 478	2 450	10 895	1 124	671	905	1 193	1 373	1 432
Householder worked in 1989	18 048	18 048	2 236	9 481	977	595	832	1 023	1 260	1 325
With related children under 18 years	10 656	10 656	1 257	5 720	596	308	486	702	692	980
With related children under 5 years	4 953	4 953	614	2 698	278	114	244	460	333	401
Married-couple families	17 537	17 537	1 986	9 184	989	454	818	1 030	1 241	1 183
Householder worked in 1989	15 635	15 635	1 825	8 108	861	397	763	909	1 147	1 095
With related children under 18 years	9 032	9 032	963	4 791	515	154	432	580	635	782
With related children under 5 years	4 488	4 488	504	2 491	260	62	219	425	326	341
Female householder, no husband present	2 239	2 239	383	1 363	113	171	67	137	83	204
Householder worked in 1989	1 821	1 821	330	1 081	94	152	54	88	66	187
With related children under 18 years	1 380	1 380	266	816	70	135	40	122	37	164
With related children under 5 years	390	390	103	187	18	45	25	35	6	40
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	25 636	25 636	3 023	19 252	1 182	1 149	653	728	1 286	1 511
Nonfamily householder	15 640	15 640	2 172	11 069	699	802	488	442	835	1 031
65 years and over	2 424	2 424	213	1 431	133	110	65	15	81	71
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	87 334	87 334	9 838	51 701	4 516	2 868	3 153	4 198	5 470	6 151
Persons under 18 years	19 055	19 055	1 960	10 003	1 023	436	728	1 120	1 285	1 741
Related children under 18 years	18 972	18 972	1 960	9 952	1 023	436	728	1 113	1 285	1 741
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 833	12 833	1 202	6 608	713	319	459	555	858	1 171
Persons 65 years and over	6 746	6 746	563	3 702	450	234	175	74	311	221
Persons 75 years and over	2 866	2 866	187	1 707	157	84	77	20	94	71
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 446	1 446	162	1 018	63	45	23	358	36	131
Percent below poverty level	7.1	7.1	6.6	9.3	5.6	6.7	2.5	30.0	2.6	9
Householder worked in 1989	970	970	108	664	53	38	23	228	9	10
With related children under 18 years	1 017	1 017	132	728	44	39	23	309	21	12
With related children under 5 years	626	626	49	490	32	7	13	237	14	7
Married-couple families	831	831	86	599	37	6	19	268	27	6
Householder worked in 1989	569	569	66	396	32	6	19	187	2	6
With related children under 18 years	548	548	56	431	27	—	19	231	15	6
With related children under 5 years	437	437	36	354	20	—	13	202	8	5
Female householder, no husband present	499	499	64	346	26	27	4	78	9	5
Householder worked in 1989	313	313	30	217	21	20	4	29	7	3
With related children under 18 years	408	408	64	273	17	27	4	78	6	5
With related children under 5 years	168	168	13	133	12	7	—	35	6	2
Unrelated individuals	10 363	10 363	636	8 910	457	242	85	252	473	401
Nonfamily householder	4 598	4 598	362	3 862	205	136	37	113	217	18
65 years and over	391	391	20	179	12	6	—	—	12	2
Persons	14 899	14 899	1 098	12 074	664	353	161	1 451	596	87
Percent below poverty level	17.1	17.1	11.2	23.4	14.7	12.3	5.1	34.6	10.9	14
Persons under 18 years	2 066	2 066	195	1 405	94	54	28	558	48	25
Related children under 18 years	1 991	1 991	195	1 362	94	54	28	551	48	25
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 121	1 121	133	693	49	40	13	224	29	12
Persons 65 years and over	530	530	20	252	30	6	—	—	30	2
Persons 75 years and over	351	351	20	167	22	6	—	—	28	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 781	6 781	474	5 743	296	161	96	563	333	38
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	18 808	18 808	1 401	14 719	802	510	213	1 917	702	1 24
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	28 188	28 188	2 705	20 196	1 271	995	513	2 520	1 023	1 75

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County—Con.			Coraville city, Johnson County					Iowa City city, Johnson County	
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	2 822	2 020	1 315	1 473	1 246	1 903	—	—	1 708	—
Less than \$5,000	104	102	39	59	11	122	—	—	76	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	159	113	88	141	68	230	—	—	156	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	162	241	113	185	101	218	—	—	192	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	451	425	262	405	191	358	—	—	259	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	503	383	236	304	241	403	—	—	260	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	568	472	289	198	301	304	—	—	208	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	492	184	212	135	266	177	—	—	295	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	139	56	56	33	42	59	—	—	70	—
\$100,000 or more	244	44	20	13	25	32	—	—	192	—
Median (dollars)	35 800	27 407	31 265	23 530	35 417	25 438	—	—	30 219	—
Mean (dollars)	45 918	33 447	34 791	27 308	39 946	30 131	—	—	45 350	—
Families	2 051	1 499	944	671	812	967	—	—	1 009	—
Median income (dollars)	40 933	32 168	36 968	30 847	44 185	31 989	—	—	48 937	—
Maies 15 years and over, with income	2 752	2 055	1 275	1 191	1 294	1 434	—	—	2 125	—
Median income (dollars)	23 091	16 366	18 934	15 858	22 623	18 355	—	—	11 331	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	66.0	58.4	58.0	52.6	54.3	51.3	—	—	33.6	—
Median income (dollars)	27 879	21 705	22 841	21 125	27 212	26 074	—	—	32 371	—
emales 15 years and over, with income	2 573	1 750	1 306	1 185	1 129	1 761	—	—	1 855	—
Median income (dollars)	13 708	11 848	12 597	13 507	17 054	12 509	—	—	8 606	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.3	43.1	49.8	46.8	55.7	44.8	—	—	30.5	—
Median income (dollars)	19 321	19 037	18 203	17 637	23 054	19 903	—	—	23 917	—
er capita income (dollars)	17 526	11 554	13 517	14 000	15 652	13 664	—	—	15 419	—
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	2 822	2 020	1 315	1 473	1 246	1 903	—	—	1 708	—
With earnings	2 593	1 809	1 110	1 305	1 209	1 750	—	—	1 503	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	44 150	31 248	34 687	25 814	38 660	29 695	—	—	41 835	—
With Social Security income	428	422	307	232	107	238	—	—	325	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 656	8 376	7 593	8 810	6 729	6 819	—	—	8 876	—
With public assistance income	77	84	35	57	23	105	—	—	64	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 498	2 677	3 590	3 435	6 216	4 559	—	—	3 142	—
With retirement income	235	180	148	156	39	87	—	—	206	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 635	6 195	8 977	8 515	6 327	7 125	—	—	11 700	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	52 564	36 974	39 763	35 715	46 886	36 749	—	—	61 470	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 997	38 982	45 036	30 163	46 258	35 766	—	—	69 386	—
to own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 563	34 595	35 572	40 097	47 681	37 714	—	—	53 539	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	55 793	39 995	41 718	41 574	48 614	38 671	—	—	64 866	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 632	43 206	48 243	42 277	48 878	40 331	—	—	74 298	—
to own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 296	36 285	36 061	41 213	48 291	37 092	—	—	55 563	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 681	16 435	25 351	24 118	26 778	26 458	—	—	35 074	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 718	15 574	14 533	17 614	24 498	16 300	—	—	25 991	—
to own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 944	19 134	31 290	40 786	31 120	41 863	—	—	45 357	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	2 051	1 499	944	671	812	967	—	—	1 009	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	1 907	1 309	820	595	769	872	—	—	867	—
With related children under 18 years	1 180	815	426	308	454	495	—	—	519	—
With related children under 5 years	599	380	171	114	223	277	—	—	236	—
Married-couple families	1 799	1 291	814	454	736	796	—	—	874	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	1 688	1 145	706	397	700	728	—	—	751	—
With related children under 18 years	1 028	692	378	154	405	404	—	—	438	—
With related children under 5 years	536	329	145	62	198	244	—	—	218	—
Female householder, no husband present	162	124	79	171	61	151	—	—	113	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	148	100	63	152	54	124	—	—	94	—
With related children under 18 years	116	96	36	135	40	91	—	—	70	—
With related children under 5 years	41	33	18	45	25	33	—	—	18	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 102	791	519	1 149	594	1 280	—	—	1 174	—
onfamily householder	771	521	371	802	434	936	—	—	699	—
5 years and over	196	178	135	110	37	66	—	—	133	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 417	5 857	3 353	2 868	2 848	4 122	—	—	4 098	—
ersons under 18 years	2 050	1 811	831	436	674	850	—	—	861	—
Related children under 18 years	2 039	1 811	820	436	674	850	—	—	861	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 378	1 256	610	319	426	457	—	—	607	—
ersons 65 years and over	498	620	373	234	102	227	—	—	416	—
Persons 75 years and over	167	253	149	84	36	67	—	—	152	—
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	66	122	28	45	23	94	—	—	58	—
Percent below poverty level	3.2	8.1	3.0	6.7	2.8	9.7	—	—	5.7	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	58	90	28	38	23	47	—	—	48	—
With related children under 18 years	29	92	17	39	23	70	—	—	44	—
With related children under 5 years	18	50	7	7	13	29	—	—	32	—
Married-couple families	42	50	24	6	19	61	—	—	32	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	34	32	24	6	19	41	—	—	27	—
With related children under 18 years	5	29	13	—	19	37	—	—	27	—
With related children under 5 years	5	27	5	—	13	23	—	—	20	—
Female householder, no husband present	14	57	4	27	4	33	—	—	26	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	14	43	4	20	4	6	—	—	21	—
With related children under 18 years	14	48	4	27	4	33	—	—	17	—
With related children under 5 years	3	15	2	7	—	6	—	—	12	—
Unrelated individuals	307	276	95	242	80	314	—	—	453	—
onfamily householder	144	89	48	136	37	189	—	—	205	—
5 years and over	40	71	39	6	—	14	—	—	12	—
Persons	506	704	203	353	156	589	—	—	649	—
Percent below poverty level	6.8	12.0	6.1	12.3	5.5	14.3	—	—	15.8	—
ersons under 18 years	68	249	66	54	28	113	—	—	94	—
Related children under 18 years	57	249	55	54	28	113	—	—	94	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	31	178	36	40	13	80	—	—	49	—
ersons 65 years and over	40	111	39	6	—	14	—	—	25	—
Persons 75 years and over	17	66	29	6	—	14	—	—	17	—
atio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	197	190	86	161	91	222	—	—	296	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	671	1 335	283	510	184	707	—	—	787	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 376	2 265	729	995	484	1 226	—	—	1 230	—



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>2 016</b>	<b>18</b>	—	<b>1 083</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1 110</b>
Less than \$5,000	202	67	326	—	—	123	50	296	36	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	193	135	293	—	—	97	24	317	64	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999	308	104	240	—	—	114	72	220	61	45
\$15,000 to \$24,999	374	240	459	6	—	96	51	437	79	81
\$25,000 to \$34,999	182	267	296	5	—	161	17	244	97	146
\$35,000 to \$49,999	157	224	202	—	—	52	19	118	167	246
\$50,000 to \$74,999	83	368	130	—	—	193	7	91	184	288
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35	143	33	7	—	69	—	48	81	175
\$100,000 or more	13	188	37	—	—	178	—	24	101	98
Median (dollars)	16 695	38 429	16 961	26 500	—	31 211	12 833	16 697	42 813	50 167
Mean (dollars)	23 081	48 869	23 021	50 262	—	54 278	15 763	21 877	58 866	58 162
<b>Families</b>	<b>1 128</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>5</b>	—	<b>579</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>92</b>
Median income (dollars)	15 452	56 419	25 303	26 250	—	64 373	10 096	25 313	54 304	54 104
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 353	1 614	1 568	1 189	143	1 306	1 470	2 067	783	1 096
Median income (dollars)	10 914	25 057	10 806	2 728	8 341	9 187	3 054	7 215	27 092	32 264
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.2	55.8	31.5	9	14.0	30.5	3.2	23.2	54.4	61.5
Median income (dollars)	24 099	33 750	21 815	4 792	9 423	46 476	8 906	17 594	34 196	44 021
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 174	1 634	1 799	936	11	1 028	1 898	1 844	853	1 191
Median income (dollars)	9 681	13 186	9 190	2 501	13 750	8 858	2 500	5 973	14 767	13 721
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.4	42.2	21.7	2.1	—	24.4	3	17.4	34.8	38.7
Median income (dollars)	20 994	22 861	25 497	6 250	—	21 544	6 250	21 550	22 521	24 604
Per capita income (dollars)	9 010	19 118	12 385	3 957	7 812	20 803	3 345	9 939	24 801	19 331
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>2 016</b>	<b>18</b>	—	<b>1 083</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1 110</b>
With earnings	1 373	1 670	1 727	11	—	977	240	1 580	745	967
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 611	46 019	21 499	21 000	—	47 013	13 882	19 447	53 087	56 299
With Social Security income	44	91	231	7	—	177	5	185	249	267
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 542	7 407	7 736	9 923	—	8 932	2 332	8 219	9 346	9 611
With public assistance income	78	19	55	—	—	5	—	45	8	29
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 313	1 381	2 683	—	—	600	—	2 363	89	4 739
With retirement income	13	115	159	7	—	103	—	115	188	16
Mean retirement income (dollars)	24 862	9 215	7 115	14 473	—	14 979	—	14 547	12 504	10 400
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	<b>21 843</b>	<b>64 652</b>	<b>33 027</b>	<b>26 100</b>	—	<b>84 240</b>	<b>6 565</b>	<b>29 920</b>	<b>75 994</b>	<b>64 12</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 210	66 623	26 203	26 100	—	67 273	—	34 412	73 845	64 41
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 698	62 466	36 042	—	—	94 946	6 565	26 773	77 304	63 70
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	<b>23 522</b>	<b>66 204</b>	<b>34 896</b>	<b>26 100</b>	—	<b>92 014</b>	<b>2 243</b>	<b>34 724</b>	<b>79 010</b>	<b>64 38</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 935	68 003	27 631	26 100	—	68 533	—	40 123	75 018	63 53
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 510	64 083	38 215	—	—	109 665	2 243	30 801	81 671	65 47
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	<b>11 258</b>	<b>51 748</b>	<b>25 367</b>	—	—	<b>25 453</b>	<b>10 431</b>	<b>19 437</b>	<b>44 069</b>	<b>60 17</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 416	57 591	18 949	—	—	43 000	—	18 824	40 000	71 81
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 247	46 828	29 014	—	—	24 200	10 431	19 899	44 907	27 86
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All income levels in 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b>	<b>1 128</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>5</b>	—	<b>579</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>92</b>
Householder worked in 1989	964	1 010	393	5	—	492	25	259	449	78
With related children under 18 years	685	583	152	5	—	224	—	138	209	55
With related children under 5 years	453	280	95	5	—	88	—	67	117	15
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>5</b>	—	<b>508</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>83</b>
Householder worked in 1989	858	913	309	5	—	454	12	192	432	69
With related children under 18 years	563	534	127	5	—	218	—	101	202	46
With related children under 5 years	418	273	95	5	—	85	—	60	117	14
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	—	—	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>
Householder worked in 1989	88	57	62	—	—	29	8	67	17	1
With related children under 18 years	122	32	25	—	—	3	—	37	7	1
With related children under 5 years	35	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>1 061</b>	<b>2 417</b>	<b>26</b>	—	<b>914</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>2 881</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>27</b>
Nonfamily householder	419	652	1 520	13	—	504	215	1 460	318	11
65 years and over	15	34	179	7	—	61	—	110	90	1
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>4 016</b>	<b>4 425</b>	<b>3 746</b>	<b>48</b>	—	<b>2 548</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>3 778</b>	<b>2 054</b>	<b>3 37</b>
Persons under 18 years	1 093	1 088	301	11	—	376	—	237	348	1 04
Related children under 18 years	1 086	1 088	301	11	—	376	—	229	348	1 04
Related children 5 to 17 years	538	738	169	—	—	241	—	145	206	8
Persons 65 years and over	52	160	265	7	—	235	—	219	335	3
Persons 75 years and over	14	32	200	7	—	103	—	120	143	1
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>85</b>	—	—	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>16</b>	—
Percent below poverty level	31.7	3.0	17.1	—	—	4.0	48.0	24.8	2.9	2
Householder worked in 1989	228	9	39	—	—	14	12	54	16	—
With related children under 18 years	309	21	32	—	—	3	—	29	8	—
With related children under 5 years	237	14	24	—	—	3	—	18	8	—
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>71</b>	—	—	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16</b>	—
Householder worked in 1989	187	2	25	—	—	7	12	24	16	—
With related children under 18 years	231	15	32	—	—	—	—	11	8	—
With related children under 5 years	202	8	24	—	—	—	—	11	8	—
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	—	—	<b>7</b>	—	<b>37</b>	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	29	7	14	—	—	7	—	30	—	—
With related children under 18 years	78	6	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
With related children under 5 years	35	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
<b>Unrelated individuals</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>7</b>	—	<b>528</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1 525</b>	<b>195</b>	—
Nonfamily householder	108	191	561	—	—	233	106	652	80	—
65 years and over	—	10	30	—	—	—	—	16	6	—
<b>Persons</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>7</b>	—	<b>585</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1 726</b>	<b>233</b>	—
Percent below poverty level	36.0	12.1	34.2	14.6	—	23.0	60.5	45.7	11.3	—
Persons under 18 years	558	48	57	—	—	11	—	61	6	—
Related children under 18 years	551	48	57	—	—	11	—	53	6	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	224	29	29	—	—	4	—	33	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	28	45	—	—	—	—	28	6	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	28	45	—	—	—	—	10	6	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	558	303	681	7	—	384	174	775	74	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 912	620	1 487	7	—	649	391	1 976	260	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 515	898	2 081	19	—	813	520	2 451	323	—



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.								Remainder of Johnson County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 684	1 318	2 656	1 251	2 335	301	18	278	115	—
Less than \$5,000	54	24	285	52	100	6	—	55	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	209	113	623	79	263	26	—	110	5	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	94	168	514	89	229	55	—	47	11	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	189	294	640	258	490	98	—	41	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	193	245	263	261	361	22	—	13	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	371	192	202	256	446	75	6	12	10	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	426	220	60	182	336	19	12	—	34	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	58	40	33	43	82	—	—	—	28	—
\$100,000 or more	90	22	36	31	28	—	—	—	27	—
Median (dollars)	38 634	26 899	13 672	31 081	26 811	22 669	57 615	8 096	73 310	—
Mean (dollars)	42 056	32 630	21 137	36 384	31 828	24 660	59 036	11 561	81 322	—
Families	1 194	755	414	784	1 370	196	18	30	115	—
Median income (dollars)	44 511	34 238	21 488	35 547	37 536	26 250	57 615	13 750	73 310	—
Maes 15 years and over, with income	1 465	1 117	3 008	1 149	2 066	295	31	186	122	—
Median income (dollars)	23 821	16 908	6 114	19 269	17 857	13 906	40 753	6 346	55 939	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.9	52.1	16.2	57.9	57.4	52.2	19.4	16.1	70.5	—
Median income (dollars)	33 108	25 455	16 920	25 923	24 656	18 167	40 476	24 545	65 344	—
emales 15 years and over, with income	1 609	1 164	2 845	1 173	2 051	238	19	194	118	—
Median income (dollars)	15 809	13 693	4 937	13 510	11 878	14 073	13 021	5 735	21 250	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.0	41.8	16.4	46.2	48.3	52.9	36.8	9.3	26.3	—
Median income (dollars)	22 427	19 657	13 385	23 625	20 210	16 532	8 750	18 571	32 396	—
er capita income (dollars)	16 048	14 533	9 086	15 306	12 690	11 466	15 306	7 908	22 863	—
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 684	1 318	2 656	1 251	2 335	301	18	278	115	—
With earnings	1 443	1 130	2 433	1 119	2 182	266	18	169	110	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 600	32 325	17 913	35 104	31 162	23 926	57 465	9 929	80 042	—
With Social Security income	324	292	187	264	259	41	—	100	19	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 949	8 195	6 603	8 550	6 803	5 836	—	7 733	5 811	—
With public assistance income	103	—	46	36	112	15	—	20	4	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 834	—	2 278	4 392	4 140	3 401	—	5 064	6 900	—
With retirement income	162	121	160	178	185	40	—	34	8	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 516	6 291	4 096	6 120	5 884	7 990	—	9 322	7 672	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	49 979	39 145	36 530	41 999	39 122	29 561	59 036	23 242	80 786	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 279	39 633	52 749	43 108	38 539	23 384	59 804	—	96 441	—
to own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 168	38 798	24 887	40 973	40 343	32 419	57 039	23 242	49 064	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	54 919	41 760	43 833	44 767	42 843	31 739	59 036	31 840	80 786	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 166	43 706	58 974	46 382	43 996	28 609	59 804	—	96 441	—
to own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 021	40 236	30 856	43 206	40 620	32 877	57 039	31 840	49 064	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 415	28 935	16 739	25 957	17 589	10 611	—	10 345	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 608	17 785	21 841	26 452	14 841	10 611	—	—	—	—
to own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 908	34 510	12 946	25 580	29 742	—	—	10 345	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>U Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	1 194	755	414	784	1 370	196	18	30	115	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	1 059	671	362	646	1 275	188	18	10	110	—
With related children under 18 years	746	333	177	379	944	62	13	—	77	—
With related children under 5 years	274	187	101	188	401	46	7	—	42	—
Married-couple families	990	599	312	633	1 121	165	18	18	115	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	900	542	270	545	1 045	157	18	6	110	—
With related children under 18 years	594	269	144	313	746	44	13	—	77	—
With related children under 5 years	244	160	93	188	345	36	7	—	42	—
Female householder, no husband present	159	138	68	125	206	18	—	12	—	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	126	119	62	75	187	18	—	4	—	—
With related children under 18 years	142	59	29	54	168	18	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	30	27	8	—	40	10	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	657	762	4 737	739	1 410	155	—	346	8	—
anfamily householder	490	563	2 242	467	965	105	—	248	—	—
5 years and over	139	158	167	77	72	27	—	77	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 372	2 926	5 802	2 967	5 850	648	70	402	418	—
ersons under 18 years	1 335	613	248	589	1 674	115	33	—	162	—
Related children under 18 years	1 327	601	238	589	1 674	115	33	—	162	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	969	402	164	386	1 104	26	21	—	106	—
ersons 65 years and over	337	356	225	361	212	55	—	128	34	—
ersons 75 years and over	114	189	177	147	74	11	—	80	5	—
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	82	23	71	14	132	10	—	—	5	—
Percent below poverty level	6.9	3.0	17.1	1.8	9.6	5.1	—	—	4.3	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	48	17	50	5	108	10	—	—	5	—
With related children under 18 years	70	18	31	14	127	10	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	27	14	16	5	76	10	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	14	—	25	5	68	—	—	—	5	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	8	—	14	5	63	—	—	—	5	—
With related children under 18 years	8	—	19	5	63	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	8	—	8	5	54	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	58	23	20	9	57	10	—	—	—	—
ouseholder worked in 1989	30	17	14	—	38	10	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	52	18	8	9	57	10	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	19	14	8	—	22	10	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	149	139	2 977	214	374	74	—	206	4	—
anfamily householder	110	56	1 175	94	154	24	—	113	—	—
5 years and over	43	—	15	17	22	—	—	8	—	—
Persons	389	201	3 169	271	842	92	—	206	15	—
Percent below poverty level	8.9	6.9	54.6	9.1	14.4	14.2	—	51.2	3.6	—
ersons under 18 years	136	45	46	38	255	8	—	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	136	33	36	38	255	8	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	96	14	27	30	126	—	—	—	—	—
ersons 65 years and over	43	—	15	17	22	—	—	8	5	—
ersons 75 years and over	23	—	15	—	—	—	—	8	5	—
<b>Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	140	65	1 558	161	387	24	—	109	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	483	336	3 605	415	1 235	190	—	263	15	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	941	717	4 462	755	1 756	233	—	316	41	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Johnson County—Con.									
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	147	88	472	130	1 659	1 083	2 822	1 719	1 297	
Less than \$5,000	—	5	13	16	46	12	104	96	39	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	18	—	18	13	67	49	159	87	88	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7	—	28	—	75	43	162	186	113	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6	23	56	10	260	118	451	327	262	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32	28	66	36	283	181	503	361	236	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	43	—	95	26	359	282	568	397	283	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18	24	74	17	386	269	492	165	200	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17	8	52	—	95	81	139	56	54	
\$100,000 or more	6	—	70	12	88	48	244	44	20	
Median (dollars)	38 625	28 611	43 571	32 500	40 102	42 926	35 800	28 643	30 997	
Mean (dollars)	41 929	38 304	60 217	36 789	44 321	47 150	45 918	34 985	34 451	
Families	93	65	289	62	1 308	921	2 051	1 303	924	
Median income (dollars)	45 536	32 321	62 479	41 111	44 667	45 417	40 933	32 924	36 489	
Males 15 years and over, with income	108	87	387	124	1 713	1 215	2 752	1 760	1 244	
Median income (dollars)	26 923	24 464	30 187	25 789	25 681	26 984	23 091	16 784	18 868	
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.8	80.5	56.3	59.7	66.0	65.6	66.0	59.4	58.5	
Median income (dollars)	26 971	26 029	38 846	26 500	30 427	31 584	27 879	22 813	22 702	
Females 15 years and over, with income	144	68	435	100	1 623	1 039	2 573	1 512	1 287	
Median income (dollars)	15 750	22 222	18 967	18 333	12 039	12 096	13 708	11 211	12 553	
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.1	54.4	39.5	68.0	43.9	43.8	47.3	41.6	50.1	
Median income (dollars)	16 161	29 219	25 900	18 056	20 510	21 048	19 321	19 792	18 340	
Per capita income (dollars)	20 288	18 915	27 291	15 802	16 377	16 101	17 526	11 565	13 480	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	147	88	472	130	1 659	1 083	2 822	1 719	1 297	
With earnings	100	82	411	122	1 463	950	2 593	1 543	1 092	
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 778	35 866	53 569	34 282	42 443	47 126	44 150	32 510	34 311	
With Social Security income	64	19	107	17	411	205	428	381	303	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 703	6 857	10 558	7 162	7 797	7 609	7 656	8 649	7 592	
With public assistance income	—	—	17	—	46	43	77	69	32	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	3 135	—	5 905	2 569	3 498	2 520	3 594	
With retirement income	17	13	75	9	164	108	235	140	141	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	15 240	8 632	14 542	2 549	6 721	9 169	7 635	5 682	8 977	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	51 634	44 523	77 670	44 294	49 623	49 971	52 564	38 090	39 381	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 444	56 203	81 922	45 028	48 391	48 703	50 997	40 270	44 564	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 075	40 387	75 094	43 279	50 686	51 072	54 563	35 123	35 364	
Married-couple families (dollars)	54 301	47 944	80 522	44 294	51 235	51 553	55 793	41 205	41 322	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 444	56 203	84 145	45 028	50 905	49 932	54 632	44 198	47 831	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 740	44 434	78 317	43 279	51 512	52 992	57 296	37 148	35 811	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 560	—	49 105	—	27 432	24 968	24 681	17 424	25 351	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	64 492	—	20 459	19 396	18 718	16 749	14 531	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 560	—	39 488	—	34 902	28 312	36 944	19 134	31 294	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	93	65	289	62	1 308	921	2 051	1 303	924	
Householder worked in 1989	63	59	250	54	1 157	808	1 907	1 121	80	
With related children under 18 years	32	17	109	36	609	453	1 180	753	41	
With related children under 5 years	21	7	53	—	238	183	599	334	16	
Married-couple families	82	57	267	62	1 195	868	1 799	1 126	79	
Householder worked in 1989	63	51	234	54	1 058	768	1 688	988	68	
With related children under 18 years	27	17	101	36	549	430	1 028	648	36	
With related children under 5 years	21	7	53	—	226	177	536	293	13	
Female householder, no husband present	6	—	13	—	87	40	162	106	7	
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	9	—	73	35	148	82	6	
With related children under 18 years	—	—	5	—	45	18	116	78	3	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	12	6	41	23	1	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	59	23	225	102	445	242	1 102	636	51	
Nonfamily householder	54	23	183	68	351	162	771	416	37	
65 years and over	28	—	47	—	154	69	196	151	13	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	305	182	1 045	302	4 467	3 167	7 417	5 209	3 288	
Persons under 18 years	54	27	197	69	1 156	883	2 050	1 696	79	
Related children under 18 years	54	27	197	69	1 156	873	2 039	1 696	78	
Related children 5 to 17 years	33	17	120	69	820	661	1 378	1 230	58	
Persons 65 years and over	73	22	151	8	493	264	498	565	37	
Persons 75 years and over	41	6	62	—	201	99	167	242	14	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	—	4	—	38	13	66	112	2	
Percent below poverty level	—	—	1.4	—	2.9	1.4	3.2	8.6	3	
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	20	7	58	80	2	
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	22	7	29	82	1	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	17	5	18	40	—	
Married-couple families	—	—	2	—	16	7	42	50	2	
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	5	7	34	32	2	
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	7	7	5	29	1	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	27	—	
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	2	—	22	—	14	47	—	
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	15	—	14	33	—	
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	15	—	14	38	—	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	12	—	3	5	—	
Unrelated individuals	5	5	44	29	75	51	307	202	—	
Nonfamily householder	—	5	26	29	47	10	144	65	—	
65 years and over	—	—	2	—	32	8	40	71	—	
Persons	5	5	60	29	187	105	506	612	21	
Percent below poverty level	1.6	2.7	5.7	9.6	4.2	3.3	6.8	11.7	6	
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	53	38	68	241	—	
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	53	28	57	241	—	
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	28	22	31	178	—	
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	2	—	47	14	40	111	—	
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	33	14	17	66	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5	5	30	—	53	22	197	166	—	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	29	5	82	29	276	153	671	1 145	2	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	29	5	125	39	471	440	1 376	2 032	7	



Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County		Iowa City city, Johnson County		
		Total	Coralville city	Iowa City city	Tract 4	Tract 18	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 16
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	89 835	89 835	9 547	54 575	2 822	5 782	2 640	3 436	5 825
Native born	88 001	88 001	9 301	53 206	2 509	5 623	2 327	3 297	5 730
Foreign born	1 834	1 834	246	1 369	313	159	313	139	95
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	252	252	35	107	6	19	6	34	-
Persons 5 years and over	84 195	84 195	8 845	51 671	2 512	5 274	2 340	3 336	5 756
Speak a language other than English	4 086	4 086	373	2 479	335	305	335	209	288
Do not speak English "very well"	1 164	1 164	111	555	107	110	107	71	41
Linguistically isolated households	541	541	65	201	14	43	14	50	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	36 536	36 536	2 680	27 092	1 375	1 951	1 338	1 781	4 146
Primary school	1 861	1 861	224	1 040	76	207	76	32	23
Public school	1 052	1 052	150	524	25	101	25	-	23
Elementary or high school	10 836	10 836	940	5 325	323	945	306	148	107
Public school	10 051	10 051	931	4 934	309	831	292	148	107
College	23 839	23 839	1 516	20 727	976	799	956	1 601	4 016
Public college	23 070	23 070	1 451	20 194	955	772	935	1 530	3 975
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	49 734	49 734	6 128	26 900	1 540	3 378	1 396	1 841	1 626
Less than 9th grade	2 211	2 211	308	680	7	98	7	56	20
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 562	2 562	238	988	32	234	32	20	57
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11 126	11 126	1 131	4 758	154	1 052	127	195	127
Some college, no degree	8 861	8 861	1 189	4 781	211	686	185	270	384
Associate degree	4 017	4 017	604	1 852	117	284	100	81	104
Bachelor's degree	11 786	11 786	1 718	7 344	589	719	547	663	519
Graduate or professional degree	9 171	9 171	940	6 497	430	305	398	556	415
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.4	90.4	91.1	93.8	97.5	90.2	97.2	95.9	95.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	42.1	42.1	43.4	51.5	66.2	30.3	67.7	66.2	57.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	732	732	702	553	850	1 011	837	218	84
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	84 195	84 195	8 845	51 671	2 512	5 274	2 340	3 336	5 756
Same house	33 035	33 035	2 572	16 168	310	2 389	200	642	537
Different house in United States	50 017	50 017	6 139	34 605	1 981	2 809	1 919	2 600	5 087
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 363	12 363	1 454	8 888	538	981	509	857	754
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6 347	6 347	1 154	2 117	112	402	100	174	127
Different MSA/PMSA	19 227	19 227	2 167	14 699	796	734	775	881	2 687
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 080	12 080	1 364	8 901	535	692	535	688	1 519
Abroad	1 143	1 143	134	898	221	76	221	94	132
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	50 600	50 600	5 883	30 284	1 497	3 370	1 381	1 924	3 903
By car, truck, or van	37 335	37 335	5 047	19 723	1 209	2 773	1 102	1 253	1 964
Drove alone	30 650	30 650	4 367	16 083	923	2 201	842	1 057	1 665
Carpooled	6 685	6 685	680	3 640	286	572	260	196	299
Public transportation	3 344	3 344	562	2 698	201	300	201	136	182
Other means	7 704	7 704	161	6 946	57	170	57	518	1 689
Worked at home	2 217	2 217	113	917	30	127	21	17	68
Average travel time to work (minutes)	16.4	16.4	16.0	14.5	15.7	15.2	15.9	14.7	12.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	45 221	45 221	5 421	28 281	1 356	3 158	1 249	1 761	3 675
Central city	35 840	35 840	3 516	25 507	1 091	2 765	1 015	1 562	3 433
Outside central city	9 381	9 381	1 905	2 774	265	393	234	199	242
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 379	5 379	462	2 003	141	212	132	163	228
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	73 484	73 484	7 801	46 387	2 194	4 283	2 039	3 217	5 635
Labor force	53 570	53 570	6 218	32 308	1 589	3 584	1 473	2 099	4 133
Employed	51 697	51 697	5 990	31 108	1 537	3 420	1 421	2 043	4 000
Unemployed	1 818	1 818	215	1 160	52	148	52	45	133
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.1	3.5	2.2	3.2
Females 16 years and over	37 620	37 620	4 078	23 715	1 137	2 218	1 069	1 721	2 764
Unemployed	25 240	25 240	3 140	15 294	743	1 735	697	1 019	1 952
Employed	743	743	121	426	25	69	25	23	66
With own children under 6 years	5 135	5 135	612	2 740	310	427	302	104	89
In labor force	3 700	3 700	493	1 810	127	310	119	73	46
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 676	4 676	479	2 392	138	459	129	45	52
In labor force	4 001	4 001	429	2 005	111	430	102	37	45
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 352	7 352	214	5 932	82	183	82	70	369
Not enrolled in school	604	604	72	265	-	4	-	8	53
Unemployed or not in labor force	127	127	21	44	-	4	-	-	7
Not high school graduate	198	198	21	62	-	4	-	-	18
Employed	124	124	15	38	-	-	-	-	18
Unemployed	16	16	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	58	58	6	19	-	4	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	62 491	62 491	6 785	39 892	1 869	3 809	1 742	2 611	5 235
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	41 546	41 546	5 264	23 812	1 214	2 819	1 087	1 638	2 224
50 to 52 weeks	28 377	28 377	3 837	14 528	790	2 197	683	859	897
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	65 791	65 791	6 830	42 307	2 126	4 014	1 993	2 826	5 410
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 089	1 089	173	576	23	182	23	46	31
With a mobility limitation	616	616	98	330	-	58	-	39	31
In labor force	248	248	34	173	-	19	-	30	23
With a self-care limitation	788	788	119	414	23	149	23	37	15
With a work disability	3 261	3 261	457	1 836	62	290	62	124	155
In labor force	2 048	2 048	257	1 225	34	168	34	71	107
Prevented from working	870	870	148	407	15	89	15	53	33
Work disability	62 530	62 530	6 373	40 471	2 064	3 724	1 931	2 702	5 255
In labor force	50 246	50 246	5 806	30 497	1 548	3 356	1 432	1 992	4 014
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6 706	6 706	563	3 643	68	220	46	254	225
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 095	1 095	113	574	7	19	-	67	43
With a mobility limitation	869	869	82	462	5	19	-	58	29
With a self-care limitation	619	619	75	302	2	6	2	51	28



Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County		Iowa City city, Johnson County		
		Total	Coralville city	Iowa City city	Tract 4	Tract 18	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 16
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	51 697	51 697	5 990	31 108	1 537	3 420	1 421	2 043	4 000
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 291	5 291	754	2 993	197	305	186	123	370
Professional specialty occupations	12 377	12 377	1 593	8 150	440	570	415	692	660
Technicians and related support occupations	3 045	3 045	385	1 965	135	179	119	282	212
Sales occupations	5 314	5 314	452	3 604	111	336	102	214	543
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 900	7 900	944	4 930	291	650	291	315	691
Private household occupations	160	160	—	84	—	22	—	—	7
Protective service occupations	528	528	122	220	13	38	13	—	27
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 811	7 811	905	5 126	191	479	177	283	1 060
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 425	1 425	49	190	28	10	13	—	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 382	3 382	355	1 519	47	323	37	37	136
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 701	1 701	137	843	41	229	32	9	53
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 372	1 372	180	724	20	107	20	23	147
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 391	1 391	114	760	23	172	16	65	85
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	33 969	33 969	4 335	20 184	1 139	2 308	1 051	1 800	2 433
Less than \$5,000	1 903	1 903	161	1 417	123	111	118	238	221
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 372	3 372	405	2 464	106	244	106	269	571
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 199	3 199	450	2 127	136	204	136	191	467
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 132	6 132	898	3 738	304	450	281	417	597
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 517	5 517	927	2 879	187	382	159	290	254
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 695	5 695	770	2 875	135	461	135	202	194
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 008	5 008	520	2 825	92	344	68	123	60
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 546	1 546	134	888	43	82	35	33	33
\$100,000 or more	1 597	1 597	70	971	13	30	13	37	36
Median (dollars)	29 019	29 019	26 826	26 033	22 068	27 838	21 473	18 750	14 306
Mean (dollars)	37 457	37 457	32 187	35 918	28 254	32 194	27 412	24 472	22 132
Families	19 318	19 318	2 273	9 976	756	1 337	691	450	381
Median income (dollars)	40 520	40 520	36 003	41 215	21 765	38 847	20 968	27 045	22 470
Per capita income (dollars)	14 477	14 477	14 680	13 740	11 662	12 893	11 163	13 177	9 487
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	33 969	33 969	4 335	20 184	1 139	2 308	1 051	1 800	2 433
With earnings	30 390	30 390	3 990	18 013	1 047	2 152	965	1 556	2 244
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 442	35 442	31 387	33 531	27 967	31 382	27 296	22 620	18 517
With Social Security income	5 529	5 529	553	3 021	56	276	37	231	187
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 115	8 115	7 830	8 242	9 032	6 825	10 149	7 736	6 603
With public assistance income	1 035	1 035	178	566	61	104	61	46	46
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 605	3 605	4 337	3 406	3 811	3 997	3 811	2 914	2 278
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	48 630	48 630	40 091	50 545	28 903	39 267	27 434	35 297	39 500
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 241	48 241	38 951	49 697	23 631	38 377	22 257	30 058	56 331
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 910	51 910	43 023	54 355	31 632	42 090	30 070	37 981	46 207
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 319	52 319	44 452	53 966	26 515	42 537	24 995	32 892	63 851
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 906	26 906	26 451	28 048	10 964	19 081	10 964	25 367	19 811
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 441	21 441	19 140	23 267	9 452	16 012	9 452	18 949	21 841
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	19 318	19 318	2 273	9 976	756	1 337	691	450	381
Householder worked in 1989	17 054	17 054	2 066	8 719	658	1 239	599	363	350
With related children under 18 years	9 960	9 960	1 159	5 149	432	890	415	123	162
With related children under 5 years	4 587	4 587	573	2 375	271	357	264	74	101
Married-couple families	16 585	16 585	1 841	8 425	652	1 124	595	359	295
Householder worked in 1989	14 802	14 802	1 687	7 459	588	1 045	537	279	264
With related children under 18 years	8 472	8 472	897	4 324	361	728	344	98	133
With related children under 5 years	4 150	4 150	463	2 196	252	310	245	74	93
Female householder, no husband present	2 081	2 081	363	1 225	78	170	78	69	56
Householder worked in 1989	1 688	1 688	310	968	44	151	44	62	56
With related children under 18 years	1 263	1 263	246	719	71	132	71	25	29
With related children under 5 years	365	365	103	162	19	31	19	—	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	23 662	23 662	2 836	17 516	632	1 413	609	2 144	4 293
Nonfamily householder	14 651	14 651	2 062	10 208	383	971	360	1 350	2 052
65 years and over	2 405	2 405	213	1 413	15	72	15	168	167
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	81 666	81 666	9 146	47 024	2 822	5 749	2 640	3 310	5 233
Persons under 18 years	17 751	17 751	1 803	8 956	671	1 618	644	238	216
Related children under 18 years	17 686	17 686	1 803	8 913	664	1 618	637	238	206
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 077	12 077	1 101	6 024	354	1 110	337	138	137
Persons 65 years and over	6 698	6 698	563	3 655	68	220	46	254	225
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	1 108	1 108	121	723	191	109	191	62	36
Percent below poverty level	5.7	5.7	5.3	7.2	25.3	8.2	27.6	13.8	10.0
Householder worked in 1989	756	756	74	484	113	90	113	28	36
With related children under 18 years	761	761	91	513	156	109	156	13	16
With related children under 5 years	484	484	34	363	124	76	124	13	16
Married-couple families	620	620	71	405	133	63	133	48	1
Householder worked in 1989	439	439	58	274	89	63	89	14	1
With related children under 18 years	375	375	41	273	110	63	110	13	1
With related children under 5 years	314	314	21	246	105	54	105	13	1
Female householder, no husband present	406	406	50	267	46	39	46	14	1
Householder worked in 1989	241	241	16	159	12	20	12	14	1
With related children under 18 years	344	344	50	223	46	39	46	—	1
With related children under 5 years	152	152	13	117	19	22	19	—	1
Unrelated individuals	9 357	9 357	576	7 994	197	377	192	902	2 68
Nonfamily householder	4 208	4 208	330	3 509	77	172	72	473	1 09
65 years and over	390	390	20	179	—	22	—	30	1
Persons	12 797	12 797	927	10 177	812	792	807	1 054	2 751
Percent below poverty level	15.7	15.7	10.1	21.6	28.8	13.8	30.6	31.8	52.1
Persons under 18 years	1 577	1 577	142	979	276	232	276	25	1
Related children under 18 years	1 520	1 520	142	944	269	232	269	25	1
Related children 5 to 17 years	867	867	99	473	110	103	110	8	1
Persons 65 years and over	529	529	20	252	—	22	—	45	1
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 669	5 669	387	4 731	349	375	344	538	1 25
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	16 229	16 229	1 209	12 366	1 006	1 165	1 001	1 230	3 17

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons .....	2 010	2 010	1 492
Native .....	1 811	1 811	1 345
Foreign born .....	199	199	147
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households .....	22	22	22
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 835	1 835	1 363
Speak a language other than English .....	245	245	122
Do not speak English "very well" .....	109	109	86
In linguistically isolated households .....	86	86	86
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	1 112	1 112	955
Preprimary school .....	43	43	31
Public school .....	25	25	13
Elementary or high school .....	317	317	260
Public school .....	317	317	260
College .....	752	752	664
Public college .....	733	733	645
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over .....	886	886	587
Less than 9th grade .....	42	42	42
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	48	48	11
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	106	106	43
Some college, no degree .....	159	159	132
Associate degree .....	65	65	46
Bachelor's degree .....	299	299	204
Graduate or professional degree .....	167	167	109
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	89.8	89.8	91.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	52.6	52.6	53.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	685	685	570
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 835	1 835	1 363
Same house .....	262	262	132
Different house in United States .....	1 435	1 435	1 106
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	443	443	303
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	23	23	21
Different MSA/PMSA .....	883	883	718
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	86	86	64
Abroad .....	138	138	125
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over .....	899	899	655
Car, truck, or van .....	494	494	318
Drove alone .....	396	396	247
Carpooled .....	98	98	71
Public transportation .....	244	244	194
Other means .....	140	140	122
Worked at home .....	21	21	21
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	16.5	16.5	15.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	887	887	644
Central city .....	736	736	554
Outside central city .....	151	151	90
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	12	12	11
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over .....	1 558	1 558	1 135
In labor force .....	986	986	715
Employed .....	918	918	660
Unemployed .....	68	68	55
Percent of civilian labor force .....	6.9	6.9	7.7
Females 16 years and over .....	662	662	504
Employed .....	395	395	274
Unemployed .....	19	19	6
With own children under 6 years .....	68	68	49
In labor force .....	29	29	10
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	90	90	66
In labor force .....	64	64	40
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	217	217	197
Not enrolled in school .....	-	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	-	-	-
Not high school graduate .....	-	-	-
Employed .....	-	-	-
Unemployed .....	-	-	-
Not in labor force .....	-	-	-
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	1 348	1 348	981
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	746	746	528
50 to 52 weeks .....	414	414	270
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 433	1 433	1 118
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	16	16	9
With a mobility limitation .....	-	-	-
In labor force .....	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation .....	16	16	9
With a work disability .....	68	68	34
In labor force .....	23	23	5
Prevented from working .....	17	17	10
No work disability .....	1 365	1 365	1 084
In labor force .....	952	952	699
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	11	11	11
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	-	-	-
With a mobility limitation .....	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation .....	-	-	-



Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	918	918	660
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	88	88	74
Professional specialty occupations .....	205	205	151
Technicians and related support occupations .....	45	45	36
Sales occupations .....	119	119	77
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	110	110	100
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	33	33	8
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	229	229	156
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	20	20	6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	18	18	18
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	9	9	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	42	42	25
INCOME IN 1989			
Households .....	634	634	488
Less than \$5,000 .....	97	97	77
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	120	120	94
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	94	94	87
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	143	143	120
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	53	53	34
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	65	65	43
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	37	37	8
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	6	6	6
\$100,000 or more .....	19	19	19
Median (dollars) .....	15 395	15 395	14 407
Mean (dollars) .....	23 735	23 735	22 305
Families .....	299	299	216
Median income (dollars) .....	27 768	27 768	20 000
Per capita income (dollars) .....	8 492	8 492	8 135
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households .....	634	634	488
With earnings .....	610	610	464
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	22 377	22 377	21 278
With Social Security income .....	21	21	3
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	1 774	1 774	3 600
With public assistance income .....	36	36	29
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 732	4 732	4 306
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) .....	35 316	35 316	33 137
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	30 161	30 161	29 219
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	44 571	44 571	43 033
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	44 758	44 758	43 552
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	8 632	8 632	9 105
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	8 566	8 566	9 056
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families .....	299	299	216
Householder worked in 1989 .....	264	264	181
With related children under 18 years .....	181	181	142
With related children under 5 years .....	76	76	63
Married-couple families .....	222	222	153
Householder worked in 1989 .....	200	200	131
With related children under 18 years .....	108	108	83
With related children under 5 years .....	57	57	44
Female householder, no husband present .....	77	77	63
Householder worked in 1989 .....	64	64	50
With related children under 18 years .....	73	73	59
With related children under 5 years .....	19	19	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	602	602	490
Nonfamily householder .....	335	335	272
65 years and over .....	11	11	11
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 646	1 646	1 258
Persons under 18 years .....	462	462	383
Related children under 18 years .....	462	462	383
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	303	303	254
Persons 65 years and over .....	11	11	11
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families .....	86	86	72
Percent below poverty level .....	28.8	28.8	33.3
Householder worked in 1989 .....	66	66	52
With related children under 18 years .....	84	84	70
With related children under 5 years .....	33	33	33
Married-couple families .....	36	36	36
Householder worked in 1989 .....	25	25	25
With related children under 18 years .....	34	34	34
With related children under 5 years .....	23	23	23
Female householder, no husband present .....	50	50	36
Householder worked in 1989 .....	41	41	27
With related children under 18 years .....	50	50	36
With related children under 5 years .....	10	10	10
Unrelated individuals .....	259	259	232
Nonfamily householder .....	121	121	101
65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Persons .....	592	592	523
Percent below poverty level .....	36.0	36.0	41.6
Persons under 18 years .....	191	191	163
Related children under 18 years .....	191	191	163
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	128	128	100
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	241	241	223
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	689	689	608



Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Johnson County	Iowa City city, Johnson County
		Total	Iowa City city	Tract 4	Tract 4 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons .....	3 731	3 731	3 305	1 072	1 072
Native .....	738	738	602	120	120
Foreign born .....	2 993	2 993	2 703	952	952
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households .....	482	482	447	210	210
Persons 5 years and over .....	3 384	3 384	2 994	878	878
Speak a language other than English .....	2 760	2 760	2 482	848	848
Do not speak English "very well" .....	1 415	1 415	1 286	541	541
In linguistically isolated households .....	976	976	897	493	493
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	2 395	2 395	2 178	669	669
Preprimary school .....	98	98	80	57	57
Public school .....	67	67	56	43	43
Elementary or high school .....	317	317	220	79	79
Public school .....	293	293	211	79	79
College .....	1 980	1 980	1 878	533	533
Public college .....	1 974	1 974	1 872	533	533
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over .....	2 136	2 136	1 876	690	690
Less than 9th grade .....	49	49	43	18	18
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	27	27	20	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	67	67	45	13	13
Some college, no degree .....	132	132	93	7	7
Associate degree .....	57	57	55	14	14
Bachelor's degree .....	620	620	569	234	234
Graduate or professional degree .....	1 184	1 184	1 051	404	404
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	96.4	96.4	96.6	97.4	97.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	84.5	84.5	86.4	92.5	92.5
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	576	576	525	1 043	1 043
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over .....	3 384	3 384	2 994	878	878
Same house .....	327	327	233	16	16
Different house in United States .....	1 260	1 260	1 092	186	186
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	366	366	326	29	29
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	63	63	38	33	33
Different MSA/PMSA .....	651	651	565	99	99
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	180	180	163	25	25
Abroad .....	1 797	1 797	1 669	676	676
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over .....	1 628	1 628	1 460	375	375
Car, truck, or van .....	736	736	590	194	194
Drove alone .....	516	516	449	114	114
Carpooled .....	220	220	141	80	80
Public transportation .....	391	391	381	160	160
Other means .....	484	484	472	21	21
Worked at home .....	17	17	17	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.2	17.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	1 549	1 549	1 403	355	355
Central city .....	1 460	1 460	1 337	328	328
Outside central city .....	89	89	66	27	27
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	79	79	57	20	20
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over .....	3 041	3 041	2 731	757	757
In labor force .....	1 747	1 747	1 567	407	407
Employed .....	1 690	1 690	1 516	392	392
Unemployed .....	57	57	51	15	15
Percent of civilian labor force .....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.7
Females 16 years and over .....	1 403	1 403	1 291	376	376
Employed .....	624	624	573	133	133
Unemployed .....	19	19	19	8	8
With own children under 6 years .....	337	337	309	194	194
In labor force .....	133	133	127	61	61
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	143	143	105	42	42
In labor force .....	98	98	60	14	14
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	184	184	164	16	16
Not enrolled in school .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate .....	—	—	—	—	—
Employed .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	2 064	2 064	1 859	445	445
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	898	898	738	92	92
50 to 52 weeks .....	472	472	370	47	47
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	3 012	3 012	2 702	751	751
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	73	73	73	12	12
With a mobility limitation .....	12	12	12	12	12
In labor force .....	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	73	73	73	12	12
With a work disability .....	51	51	51	26	26
In labor force .....	26	26	26	9	9
Prevented from working .....	9	9	9	9	9
No work disability .....	2 961	2 961	2 651	725	725
In labor force .....	1 717	1 717	1 537	398	398
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	29	29	29	6	6
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	8	8	8	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	8	8	8	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	—	—	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Johnson County	Iowa City city, Johnson County
		Total	Iowa City city	Tract 4	Tract 4 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 690	1 690	1 516	392	392
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	76	76	46	7	7
Professional specialty occupations .....	817	817	753	227	227
Technicians and related support occupations .....	255	255	233	59	59
Sales occupations .....	68	68	62	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	168	168	155	37	37
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	14	14	14	8	8
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	196	196	182	54	54
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	12	12	12	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	14	14	12	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	48	48	40	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	22	22	7	—	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households .....	1 316	1 316	1 158	388	388
Less than \$5,000 .....	270	270	255	63	63
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	139	139	131	61	61
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	350	350	315	153	153
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	212	212	192	73	73
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	127	127	110	23	23
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	49	49	35	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	99	99	61	15	15
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	29	29	21	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	41	41	38	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	12 289	12 289	11 922	11 400	11 400
Mean (dollars) .....	23 143	23 143	21 711	13 324	13 324
Families .....	766	766	655	329	329
Median income (dollars) .....	15 556	15 556	13 972	11 530	11 530
Per capita income (dollars) .....	8 768	8 768	8 078	4 571	4 571
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households .....	1 316	1 316	1 158	388	388
With earnings .....	1 096	1 096	953	318	318
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	25 379	25 379	23 723	14 187	14 187
With Social Security income .....	24	24	22	7	7
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	4 538	4 538	4 696	45	45
With public assistance income .....	17	17	17	9	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	6 960	6 960	6 960	8 880	8 880
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) .....	29 706	29 706	27 439	12 025	12 025
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	32 204	32 204	29 827	10 167	10 167
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	31 423	31 423	28 691	11 772	11 772
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	32 158	32 158	29 202	10 215	10 215
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	23 698	23 698	25 115	15 545	15 545
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	35 531	35 531	40 814	9 457	9 457
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families .....	766	766	655	329	329
Householder worked in 1989 .....	644	644	542	286	286
With related children under 18 years .....	482	482	410	221	221
With related children under 5 years .....	290	290	260	167	167
Married-couple families .....	664	664	575	307	307
Householder worked in 1989 .....	576	576	496	270	270
With related children under 18 years .....	440	440	374	207	207
With related children under 5 years .....	281	281	251	161	161
Female householder, no husband present .....	64	64	58	22	22
Householder worked in 1989 .....	52	52	46	16	16
With related children under 18 years .....	35	35	29	14	14
With related children under 5 years .....	6	6	6	6	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 161	1 161	1 076	74	74
Nonfamily householder .....	550	550	503	59	59
65 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	3 525	3 525	3 099	1 072	1 072
Persons under 18 years .....	744	744	610	315	315
Related children under 18 years .....	726	726	602	315	315
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	379	379	291	121	121
Persons 65 years and over .....	29	29	29	6	6
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families .....	232	232	215	137	137
Percent below poverty level .....	30.3	30.3	32.8	41.6	41.6
Householder worked in 1989 .....	128	128	120	94	94
With related children under 18 years .....	160	160	145	123	123
With related children under 5 years .....	109	109	94	91	91
Married-couple families .....	175	175	158	123	123
Householder worked in 1989 .....	105	105	97	86	86
With related children under 18 years .....	139	139	124	109	109
With related children under 5 years .....	100	100	85	85	85
Female householder, no husband present .....	35	35	35	14	14
Householder worked in 1989 .....	23	23	23	8	8
With related children under 18 years .....	14	14	14	14	14
With related children under 5 years .....	6	6	6	6	6
Unrelated individuals .....	649	649	604	43	43
Nonfamily householder .....	234	234	220	36	36
65 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	—
Persons .....	1 366	1 366	1 276	519	519
Percent below poverty level .....	38.8	38.8	41.2	48.4	48.4
Persons under 18 years .....	288	288	259	206	206
Related children under 18 years .....	270	270	251	206	206
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	120	120	120	82	82
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	781	781	731	152	152
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	1 719	1 719	1 620	762	762



Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons .....	1 186	1 186	915
Native .....	826	826	595
Foreign born .....	360	360	320
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households .....	61	61	51
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 094	1 094	857
Speak a language other than English .....	576	576	460
Do not speak English "very well" .....	193	193	152
In linguistically isolated households .....	115	115	92
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	687	687	582
Preprimary school .....	38	38	29
Public school .....	22	22	19
Elementary or high school .....	164	164	135
Public school .....	133	133	104
College .....	485	485	418
Public college .....	472	472	411
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over .....	556	556	387
Less than 9th grade .....	27	27	18
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	81	81	42
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	37	37	10
Some college, no degree .....	80	80	73
Associate degree .....	38	38	31
Bachelor's degree .....	79	79	47
Graduate or professional degree .....	214	214	166
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	80.6	80.6	84.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	52.7	52.7	55.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	593	593	445
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 094	1 094	857
Same house .....	277	277	191
Different house in United States .....	653	653	523
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	193	193	162
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	24	24	14
Different MSA/PMSA .....	311	311	260
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	125	125	87
Abroad .....	164	164	143
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over .....	661	661	520
Car, truck, or van .....	394	394	277
Drove alone .....	291	291	212
Carpooled .....	103	103	65
Public transportation .....	128	128	106
Other means .....	133	133	131
Worked at home .....	6	6	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	18.4	18.4	18.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	594	594	477
Central city .....	498	498	414
Outside central city .....	96	96	63
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	67	67	43
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over .....	948	948	728
In labor force .....	702	702	535
Employed .....	661	661	520
Unemployed .....	41	41	15
Percent of civilian labor force .....	5.8	5.8	2.8
Females 16 years and over .....	422	422	304
Employed .....	290	290	224
Unemployed .....	22	22	8
With own children under 6 years .....	35	35	28
In labor force .....	29	29	22
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	43	43	22
In labor force .....	37	37	16
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	134	134	115
Not enrolled in school .....	9	9	9
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	-	-	-
Not high school graduate .....	-	-	-
Employed .....	-	-	-
Unemployed .....	-	-	-
Not in labor force .....	-	-	-
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	839	839	643
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	454	454	337
50 to 52 weeks .....	247	247	184
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	873	873	689
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	18	18	16
With a mobility limitation .....	14	14	14
In labor force .....	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation .....	10	10	8
With a work disability .....	27	27	12
In labor force .....	19	19	4
Prevented from working .....	8	8	8
No work disability .....	846	846	677
In labor force .....	651	651	499
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	75	75	39
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	2	2	2
With a mobility limitation .....	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation .....	2	2	2

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	661	661	520
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	27	27	18
Professional specialty occupations .....	179	179	149
Technicians and related support occupations .....	36	36	26
Sales occupations .....	55	55	45
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	118	118	87
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	12	12	2
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	151	151	128
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	44	44	26
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	14	14	14
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	9	9	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	16	16	16
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	411	411	329
Less than \$5,000 .....	53	53	38
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	59	59	50
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	61	61	51
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	119	119	95
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	28	28	22
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	39	39	23
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	17	17	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	10	10	8
\$100,000 or more .....	25	25	25
Median (dollars) .....	16 847	16 847	16 992
Mean (dollars) .....	27 777	27 777	29 453
Families .....	205	205	161
Median income (dollars) .....	27 679	27 679	27 679
Per capita income (dollars) .....	11 101	11 101	11 945
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	411	411	329
With earnings .....	356	356	299
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	27 834	27 834	28 002
With Social Security income .....	41	41	14
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	5 361	5 361	2 901
With public assistance income .....	22	22	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	856	856	856
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars) .....	43 178	43 178	46 653
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	66 276	66 276	66 276
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	47 955	47 955	53 614
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	75 164	75 164	75 164
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	8 786	8 786	8 786
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	9 000	9 000	9 000
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>All income levels in 1989</b>			
Families .....	205	205	161
Householder worked in 1989 .....	178	178	144
With related children under 18 years .....	74	74	74
With related children under 5 years .....	19	19	19
Married-couple families .....	180	180	136
Householder worked in 1989 .....	153	153	119
With related children under 18 years .....	65	65	65
With related children under 5 years .....	19	19	19
Female householder, no husband present .....	25	25	25
Householder worked in 1989 .....	25	25	25
With related children under 18 years .....	9	9	9
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	383	383	283
Nonfamily householder .....	206	206	168
65 years and over .....	35	35	18
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 078	1 078	807
Persons under 18 years .....	280	280	211
Related children under 18 years .....	280	280	211
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	188	188	153
Persons 65 years and over .....	75	75	39
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>			
Families .....	13	13	13
Percent below poverty level .....	6.3	6.3	8.1
Householder worked in 1989 .....	13	13	13
With related children under 18 years .....	5	5	5
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—
Married-couple families .....	5	5	5
Householder worked in 1989 .....	5	5	5
With related children under 18 years .....	5	5	5
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present .....	8	8	8
Householder worked in 1989 .....	8	8	8
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals .....	173	173	129
Nonfamily householder .....	85	85	70
65 years and over .....	13	13	—
Persons .....	220	220	160
Percent below poverty level .....	20.4	20.4	19.8
Persons under 18 years .....	12	12	6
Related children under 18 years .....	12	12	6
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	12	12	6
Persons 65 years and over .....	13	13	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	130	130	74
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	315	315	253

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
<b>All persons</b> .....	89 109	89 109	54 017
Native .....	87 503	87 503	52 838
Foreign born .....	1 606	1 606	1 179
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households .....	229	229	94
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	83 541	83 541	51 160
Speak a language other than English .....	3 767	3 767	2 231
Do not speak English "very well" .....	1 065	1 065	483
In linguistically isolated households .....	486	486	169
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	36 167	36 167	26 772
Preprimary school .....	1 842	1 842	1 024
Public school .....	1 043	1 043	518
Elementary or high school .....	10 704	10 704	5 209
Public school .....	9 950	9 950	4 849
College .....	23 621	23 621	20 539
Public college .....	22 865	22 865	20 013
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	49 424	49 424	26 683
Less than 9th grade .....	2 202	2 202	680
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	2 514	2 514	955
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	11 101	11 101	4 748
Some college, no degree .....	8 842	8 842	4 764
Associate degree .....	3 993	3 993	1 835
Bachelor's degree .....	11 741	11 741	7 320
Graduate or professional degree .....	9 031	9 031	6 381
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	90.5	90.5	93.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	42.0	42.0	51.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	734	734	553
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	83 541	83 541	51 160
Same house .....	32 838	32 838	16 031
Different house in United States .....	49 685	49 685	34 338
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	12 255	12 255	8 794
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	6 331	6 331	2 111
Different MSA/PMSA .....	19 078	19 078	14 569
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	12 021	12 021	8 864
Abroad .....	1 018	1 018	791
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> .....	50 201	50 201	29 962
Car, truck, or van .....	37 089	37 089	19 542
Drove alone .....	30 485	30 485	15 951
Carpooled .....	6 604	6 604	3 591
Public transportation .....	3 274	3 274	2 638
Other means .....	7 627	7 627	6 871
Worked at home .....	2 211	2 211	911
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	16.4	16.4	14.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	44 862	44 862	27 985
Central city .....	35 535	35 535	25 242
Outside central city .....	9 327	9 327	2 743
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	5 339	5 339	1 977
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	72 936	72 936	45 973
In labor force .....	53 159	53 159	31 986
Employed .....	51 298	51 298	30 786
Unemployed .....	1 806	1 806	1 160
Percent of civilian labor force .....	3.4	3.4	3.6
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	37 351	37 351	23 512
Employed .....	25 049	25 049	15 139
Unemployed .....	743	743	426
With own children under 6 years .....	5 112	5 112	2 717
In labor force .....	3 683	3 683	1 793
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	4 661	4 661	2 379
In labor force .....	3 992	3 992	1 998
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	7 271	7 271	5 862
Not enrolled in school .....	598	598	259
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	127	127	44
Not high school graduate .....	198	198	62
Employed .....	124	124	38
Unemployed .....	16	16	5
Not in labor force .....	58	58	19
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989</b> .....	62 021	62 021	39 532
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	41 327	41 327	23 652
50 to 52 weeks .....	28 253	28 253	14 442
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years</b> .....	65 300	65 300	41 914
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	1 077	1 077	566
With a mobility limitation .....	608	608	322
In labor force .....	248	248	173
With a self-care limitation .....	784	784	412
With a work disability .....	3 241	3 241	1 824
In labor force .....	2 036	2 036	1 221
Prevented from working .....	862	862	399
No work disability .....	62 059	62 059	40 090
In labor force .....	49 861	49 861	30 193
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over</b> .....	6 649	6 649	3 642
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	1 093	1 093	572
With a mobility limitation .....	869	869	462
With a self-care limitation .....	617	617	300



Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	51 298	51 298	30 786
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	5 270	5 270	2 981
Professional specialty occupations .....	12 235	12 235	8 022
Technicians and related support occupations .....	3 017	3 017	1 947
Sales occupations .....	5 278	5 278	3 576
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	7 867	7 867	4 906
Private household occupations .....	160	160	84
Protective service occupations .....	528	528	220
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	7 717	7 717	5 049
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	1 425	1 425	190
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	3 353	3 353	1 506
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	1 695	1 695	837
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	1 372	1 372	724
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	1 381	1 381	750
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	33 739	33 739	20 008
Less than \$5,000 .....	1 868	1 868	1 395
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	3 343	3 343	2 444
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	3 167	3 167	2 105
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	6 090	6 090	3 696
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	5 496	5 496	2 864
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	5 658	5 658	2 852
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	4 991	4 991	2 808
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	1 544	1 544	888
\$100,000 or more .....	1 582	1 582	956
Median (dollars) .....	29 089	29 089	26 096
Mean (dollars) .....	37 514	37 514	35 961
Families .....	19 180	19 180	9 868
Median income (dollars) .....	40 557	40 557	41 297
Per capita income (dollars) .....	14 514	14 514	13 775
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	33 739	33 739	20 008
With earnings .....	30 199	30 199	17 851
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	35 488	35 488	33 592
With Social Security income .....	5 488	5 488	3 007
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	8 136	8 136	8 267
With public assistance income .....	1 027	1 027	558
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 633	3 633	3 455
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars) .....	48 680	48 680	50 620
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	48 240	48 240	49 706
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	51 976	51 976	54 454
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	52 337	52 337	54 017
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	26 962	26 962	28 152
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	21 441	21 441	23 267
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>			
Families .....	19 043	19 043	9 753
Householder worked in 1989 .....	16 844	16 844	8 525
With related children under 18 years .....	9 923	9 923	5 109
With related children under 5 years .....	4 551	4 551	2 356
Married-couple families .....	16 353	16 353	8 227
Householder worked in 1989 .....	14 633	14 633	7 296
With related children under 18 years .....	8 448	8 448	4 288
With related children under 5 years .....	4 120	4 120	2 175
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 026	2 026	1 196
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 645	1 645	943
With related children under 18 years .....	1 246	1 246	711
With related children under 5 years .....	359	359	164
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	23 252	23 252	17 188
Nonfamily householder .....	14 201	14 201	9 845
65 years and over .....	2 320	2 320	1 376
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	80 701	80 701	46 230
Persons under 18 years .....	17 645	17 645	8 833
Related children under 18 years .....	17 575	17 575	8 790
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	12 014	12 014	5 951
Persons 65 years and over .....	6 475	6 475	3 544
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>			
Families .....	1 133	1 133	756
Percent below poverty level .....	5.9	5.9	7.7
Householder worked in 1989 .....	771	771	499
With related children under 18 years .....	786	786	539
With related children under 5 years .....	470	470	350
Married-couple families .....	628	628	421
Householder worked in 1989 .....	440	440	283
With related children under 18 years .....	397	397	296
With related children under 5 years .....	300	300	233
Female householder, no husband present .....	419	419	280
Householder worked in 1989 .....	261	261	171
With related children under 18 years .....	343	343	222
With related children under 5 years .....	152	152	117
Unrelated individuals .....	9 143	9 143	7 812
Nonfamily householder .....	3 972	3 972	3 303
65 years and over .....	371	371	179
Persons .....	12 606	12 606	10 031
Percent below poverty level .....	15.6	15.6	21.7
Persons under 18 years .....	1 594	1 594	990
Related children under 18 years .....	1 532	1 532	955
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	864	864	476
Persons 65 years and over .....	501	501	252
<b>Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	5 638	5 638	4 712
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	15 953	15 953	12 148

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Johnson County					
		Total	Coraville city	Iowa City city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 18
All housing units .....	37 210	37 210	4 757	22 464	1 882	1 466	1 440	1 665	2 237	2 550
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990 .....	717	717	106	392	68	—	91	88	68	29
1985 to 1988 .....	2 652	2 652	440	1 451	142	61	235	145	214	156
1980 to 1984 .....	4 739	4 739	1 019	2 848	160	114	385	420	359	501
1970 to 1979 .....	9 376	9 376	1 175	5 259	260	266	524	496	790	993
1960 to 1969 .....	7 215	7 215	1 074	4 638	533	411	88	378	389	671
1950 to 1959 .....	3 736	3 736	638	2 426	242	347	87	86	169	138
1940 to 1949 .....	1 580	1 580	187	1 043	100	156	11	31	105	15
1939 or earlier .....	7 195	7 195	118	4 407	377	111	19	21	143	40
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom .....	1 402	1 402	199	1 136	10	109	62	31	17	144
1 bedroom .....	5 512	5 512	871	4 082	194	309	115	457	237	141
2 bedrooms .....	12 239	12 239	2 317	7 490	610	716	639	813	761	1 116
3 bedrooms .....	11 851	11 851	998	6 546	577	270	440	288	694	865
4 bedrooms .....	4 778	4 778	320	2 492	418	53	157	63	379	237
5 or more bedrooms .....	1 428	1 428	52	718	73	9	27	13	149	47
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	580	580	142	402	5	9	62	109	31	19
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	820	820	125	640	5	14	39	277	14	156
Vacant condominium housing units .....	23	23	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	4
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities .....	36 932	36 932	4 757	22 266	1 873	1 466	1 430	1 665	2 224	2 535
Source of water, public system or private company .....	30 691	30 691	4 564	22 182	1 708	1 459	1 228	1 545	2 220	2 369
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	30 903	30 903	4 588	22 181	1 647	1 439	1 278	1 531	2 218	2 431
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	177	177	23	93	13	4	13	—	—	20
Owner-occupied housing units .....	76	76	13	39	4	—	13	—	—	15
Renter-occupied housing units .....	83	83	6	49	9	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	36 067	36 067	4 605	21 951	1 826	1 417	1 340	1 632	2 214	2 442
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas .....	26 515	26 515	3 765	17 867	1 681	1 179	1 081	1 222	1 926	2 037
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	2 977	2 977	14	259	35	5	20	92	16	31
Electricity .....	4 795	4 795	681	3 345	107	185	206	272	211	325
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	659	659	—	81	—	—	7	17	4	8
All other fuels .....	915	915	100	259	—	48	26	24	40	28
No fuel used .....	206	206	45	140	3	—	—	5	17	13
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None .....	2 741	2 741	300	2 069	97	91	64	41	54	130
1 .....	13 211	13 211	1 894	9 239	605	664	401	912	767	1 009
2 .....	13 881	13 881	2 004	7 762	780	481	729	567	1 108	919
3 or more .....	6 234	6 234	407	2 881	344	181	146	112	285	384
Vehicles per household .....	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units .....	18 993	18 993	1 745	9 817	1 218	519	899	294	1 223	1 466
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 978	1 978	277	1 102	146	39	217	81	127	163
1985 to 1988 .....	5 571	5 571	686	3 022	293	104	415	127	393	528
1980 to 1984 .....	3 157	3 157	295	1 583	245	67	182	56	234	229
1970 to 1979 .....	4 464	4 464	226	2 270	217	113	56	16	293	463
1969 or earlier .....	3 823	3 823	261	1 840	317	196	29	14	176	83
Renter-occupied housing units .....	17 074	17 074	2 860	12 134	608	898	441	1 338	991	976
1989 to March 1990 .....	8 822	8 822	1 455	6 738	314	459	247	686	518	442
1985 to 1988 .....	6 346	6 346	1 073	4 338	243	311	162	596	404	468
1980 to 1984 .....	1 206	1 206	213	706	39	96	13	48	35	61
1970 to 1979 .....	441	441	97	247	9	25	13	8	13	5
1969 or earlier .....	259	259	22	105	3	7	6	—	21	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit .....	826	826	86	459	47	33	15	33	21	80
Householder 65 years and over .....	4 808	4 808	412	2 597	356	200	110	40	245	154
Owner-occupied housing units .....	3 648	3 648	253	1 846	328	174	65	33	194	124
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	42	42	7	6	—	—	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	42	42	10	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	801	801	67	510	19	30	28	—	7	18
Complete plumbing facilities .....	35 908	35 908	4 586	21 863	1 813	1 417	1 327	1 632	2 214	2 427
1.00 or less persons per room .....	35 037	35 037	4 477	21 239	1 791	1 394	1 310	1 339	2 204	2 366
1.01 or more persons per room .....	871	871	109	624	22	23	17	293	10	61
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	159	159	19	88	13	—	13	—	—	15
1.00 or less persons per room .....	153	153	19	82	7	—	13	—	—	15
1.01 or more persons per room .....	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	50 249	50 249	42 884	52 922	60 894	35 008	45 875	58 881	70 294	38 289
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	21 459	21 459	24 051	19 974	23 544	22 170	28 407	18 394	27 032	22 725
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	5 989	5 989	519	4 835	240	164	65	443	260	316
Owner-occupied housing units .....	683	683	37	346	72	7	23	5	27	93
Renter-occupied housing units .....	5 306	5 306	482	4 489	168	157	42	438	233	223



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County—Con.			Coralville city, Johnson County					Iowa City city, Johnson County	
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 897	2 117	1 436	1 466	1 252	2 039	—	—	1 739	—
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	70	—	75	—	83	23	—	—	56	—
1985 to 1988.....	357	71	93	61	230	149	—	—	104	—
1980 to 1984.....	376	201	96	114	341	564	—	—	129	—
1970 to 1979.....	1 084	594	391	266	418	491	—	—	228	—
1960 to 1969.....	425	249	200	411	75	588	—	—	520	—
1950 to 1959.....	116	158	57	347	87	204	—	—	230	—
1940 to 1949.....	33	83	56	156	11	20	—	—	100	—
1939 or earlier.....	436	761	468	111	7	—	—	—	372	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
1 no bedroom.....	13	5	9	109	48	42	—	—	10	—
2 bedroom.....	170	135	69	309	96	466	—	—	194	—
3 bedrooms.....	872	676	424	716	555	1 046	—	—	605	—
4 bedrooms.....	1 294	748	584	270	393	335	—	—	528	—
5 bedrooms.....	405	357	275	53	138	129	—	—	347	—
6 or more bedrooms.....	143	196	75	9	22	21	—	—	55	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	6	—	—	9	48	85	—	—	5	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	9	—	7	14	13	98	—	—	5	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 897	2 079	1 431	1 466	1 252	2 039	—	—	1 730	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 702	533	594	1 459	1 094	2 011	—	—	1 676	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 626	741	588	1 439	1 137	2 012	—	—	1 647	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	18	23	4	13	6	—	—	13	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	14	—	—	13	—	—	—	4	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	18	—	—	—	6	—	—	9	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 803	2 018	1 322	1 417	1 191	1 997	—	—	1 683	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	1 923	792	752	1 179	1 008	1 578	—	—	1 555	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	491	686	433	5	—	9	—	—	30	—
Electricity.....	266	165	70	185	169	327	—	—	95	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	52	205	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	69	168	52	48	14	38	—	—	—	—
No fuel used.....	2	2	—	—	—	45	—	—	3	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	62	153	42	91	44	165	—	—	97	—
1.....	665	519	303	664	343	887	—	—	592	—
2.....	1 228	803	568	481	681	842	—	—	672	—
3 or more.....	848	543	409	181	123	103	—	—	322	—
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.4	—	—	1.8	—
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 197	1 407	1 080	519	813	413	—	—	1 075	—
1989 to March 1990.....	223	63	112	39	196	42	—	—	134	—
1985 to 1988.....	632	331	273	104	387	195	—	—	227	—
1980 to 1984.....	419	296	174	67	157	71	—	—	213	—
1970 to 1979.....	575	314	256	113	44	69	—	—	202	—
1969 or earlier.....	348	403	265	196	29	36	—	—	299	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	606	611	242	898	378	1 584	—	—	608	—
1989 to March 1990.....	204	181	64	459	223	773	—	—	314	—
1985 to 1988.....	287	258	95	311	123	639	—	—	243	—
1980 to 1984.....	75	99	47	96	13	104	—	—	39	—
1970 to 1979.....	28	27	17	25	13	59	—	—	9	—
1969 or earlier.....	12	46	19	7	6	9	—	—	3	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	79	172	39	33	10	43	—	—	47	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	361	444	297	200	56	156	—	—	326	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	304	369	265	174	37	42	—	—	298	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	12	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	16	7	—	—	10	—	—	6	—
No vehicle available.....	41	61	35	30	13	24	—	—	19	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 803	2 000	1 308	1 417	1 178	1 991	—	—	1 670	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 749	1 959	1 298	1 394	1 161	1 922	—	—	1 648	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	54	41	10	23	17	69	—	—	22	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	18	14	—	13	6	—	—	13	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	18	14	—	13	6	—	—	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	51 119	38 314	36 411	35 008	45 488	47 655	—	—	57 555	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 366	25 983	30 484	22 170	28 239	24 118	—	—	23 544	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	214	202	67	164	65	290	—	—	234	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	111	98	33	7	23	7	—	—	66	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	103	104	34	157	42	283	—	—	168	—



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
All housing units.....	1 580	1 752	2 061	26	—	1 113	251	1 862	899	1 149
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	88	68	17	—	—	—	46	18	—	9
1985 to 1988.....	145	214	246	—	—	36	14	46	51	26
1980 to 1984.....	385	347	239	—	—	92	110	32	10	97
1970 to 1979.....	480	753	486	—	—	195	20	165	68	578
1960 to 1969.....	374	271	649	—	—	234	—	61	207	375
1950 to 1959.....	80	31	215	—	—	234	—	120	267	26
1940 to 1949.....	18	20	100	20	—	106	10	105	75	—
1939 or earlier.....	10	48	109	6	—	216	51	1 315	221	38
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	31	8	149	—	—	105	37	310	27	—
1 bedroom.....	457	149	665	—	—	148	60	576	74	20
2 bedrooms.....	796	662	861	11	—	230	92	557	217	163
3 bedrooms.....	220	528	287	15	—	427	62	203	314	566
4 bedrooms.....	63	282	84	—	—	161	—	150	191	358
5 or more bedrooms.....	13	123	15	—	—	42	—	66	76	42
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	109	31	127	—	—	10	—	—	—	41
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	277	14	127	—	—	44	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 580	1 743	2 014	26	—	1 097	251	1 821	895	1 149
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 545	1 737	2 061	26	—	1 107	251	1 862	899	1 142
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 531	1 737	2 061	26	—	1 113	251	1 856	899	1 141
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	17	—	—	6	—	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	17	—	—	6	—	—	8	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 547	1 735	2 020	26	—	1 084	243	1 803	882	1 143
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	1 188	1 503	1 218	26	—	920	171	1 468	845	1 058
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	41	16	31	—	—	17	—	39	—	7
Electricity.....	272	183	675	—	—	118	72	242	26	73
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	17	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	6	—
All other fuels.....	24	20	37	—	—	16	—	39	5	5
No fuel used.....	5	13	59	—	—	6	—	7	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	41	29	236	—	—	45	62	352	26	31
1.....	898	561	1 056	15	—	524	73	881	353	342
2.....	519	916	501	—	—	372	45	365	381	578
3 or more.....	89	229	227	11	—	143	63	205	122	192
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.8	—	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.9
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	233	889	403	6	—	535	—	295	620	968
1989 to March 1990.....	81	106	39	—	—	63	—	28	31	109
1985 to 1988.....	109	301	155	—	—	111	—	82	235	224
1980 to 1984.....	35	191	77	—	—	74	—	31	56	132
1970 to 1979.....	—	235	65	—	—	133	—	26	80	353
1969 or earlier.....	8	56	67	6	—	154	—	128	218	150
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 314	846	1 617	20	—	549	243	1 508	262	175
1989 to March 1990.....	686	459	880	20	—	295	228	923	109	26
1985 to 1988.....	575	331	595	—	—	210	15	474	86	120
1980 to 1984.....	45	29	83	—	—	23	—	53	31	8
1970 to 1979.....	8	8	49	—	—	—	—	36	25	14
1969 or earlier.....	—	19	10	—	—	21	—	22	11	7
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	33	17	19	—	—	15	—	34	18	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	30	137	223	6	—	134	—	184	239	236
Owner-occupied housing units.....	23	91	101	6	—	134	—	130	190	163
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	86	—	—	6	—	54	13	31
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 547	1 735	2 003	26	—	1 078	243	1 803	874	1 143
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 254	1 735	1 954	26	—	1 044	224	1 744	874	1 143
1.01 or more persons per room.....	293	—	49	—	—	34	19	59	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	17	—	—	6	—	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	17	—	—	6	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	61 536	69 285	39 652	91 373	—	86 735	—	34 033	69 801	61 953
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 100	27 400	18 948	24 083	—	16 464	15 236	18 280	28 590	30 934
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	437	226	631	—	—	258	126	763	103	17
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	20	22	—	—	15	—	29	6	10
Renter-occupied housing units.....	432	206	609	—	—	243	126	734	97	7

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.								Remainder of Johnson County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 677	1 329	2 684	1 272	2 426	322	22	300	143	—
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	39	22	29	—	—	—	12	—
1985 to 1988.....	53	41	291	13	156	—	—	15	38	—
1980 to 1984.....	155	49	496	59	492	86	—	70	31	—
1970 to 1979.....	553	61	498	34	944	159	13	24	32	—
1940 to 1969.....	651	144	124	327	633	57	4	7	13	—
1950 to 1959.....	238	331	57	429	125	20	—	23	12	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	198	133	119	19	—	—	20	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	27	505	1 046	269	28	—	5	141	5	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	21	21	213	17	136	4	—	47	—	—
1 bedroom.....	203	124	977	97	90	46	—	202	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	337	517	724	347	1 116	209	5	41	5	—
3 bedrooms.....	743	507	547	690	826	63	10	10	49	—
4 bedrooms.....	307	124	98	101	219	—	7	—	71	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	66	36	125	20	39	—	—	—	18	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	64	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	30	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 677	1 329	2 627	1 272	2 411	322	22	300	143	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 677	1 329	2 684	1 267	2 322	297	5	295	32	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 677	1 320	2 684	1 264	2 384	290	5	295	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	23	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	6	6	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 651	1 300	2 643	1 244	2 331	312	17	287	143	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	1 520	1 245	1 626	1 127	1 957	255	6	179	126	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	5	—	22	—	24	12	11	4	5	—
Electricity.....	112	44	884	101	321	36	—	91	12	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	5	21	—	8	9	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	14	6	54	5	21	—	—	13	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	36	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	144	95	561	85	130	9	—	126	—	—
1.....	560	545	1 062	487	970	169	—	151	13	—
2.....	700	483	692	537	883	91	17	10	108	—
3 or more.....	247	177	328	135	348	43	—	—	22	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	.6	2.1	—
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 162	856	261	877	1 410	205	17	5	143	—
1989 to March 1990.....	130	83	49	72	153	24	—	—	12	—
1985 to 1988.....	355	271	112	215	517	101	7	—	66	—
1980 to 1984.....	177	129	36	173	218	41	—	—	32	—
1970 to 1979.....	312	170	53	160	439	31	6	5	15	—
1969 or earlier.....	188	203	11	257	83	8	4	—	18	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	489	444	2 382	367	921	107	—	282	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	189	207	1 638	197	429	34	—	104	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	161	188	610	130	442	42	—	116	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	95	44	107	26	45	31	—	47	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	44	—	27	14	5	—	—	8	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	43	—	86	27	80	30	—	10	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	259	209	120	188	146	48	—	112	30	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	158	182	18	183	116	48	—	5	30	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	79	67	56	31	18	—	—	50	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 651	1 294	2 620	1 244	2 316	312	17	287	143	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 639	1 289	2 596	1 231	2 255	312	17	254	143	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	12	5	24	13	61	—	—	33	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	23	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	6	23	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	52 405	38 609	53 208	42 951	37 599	28 183	59 154	42 487	85 995	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 624	22 445	17 810	22 445	23 063	19 026	—	11 513	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	160	83	1 267	100	290	29	—	—	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	36	—	13	15	93	16	—	—	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	124	83	1 254	85	197	13	—	111	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Johnson County—Con.								
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)
All housing units .....	188	85	485	124	1 733	1 125	2 897	1 795	1 414
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	8	—	—	—	22	32	70	—	75
1985 to 1988 .....	5	—	—	—	119	78	357	71	93
1980 to 1984 .....	44	35	12	9	108	46	376	115	96
1970 to 1979 .....	106	16	37	49	467	338	1 084	435	378
1960 to 1969 .....	13	4	118	38	280	224	425	192	196
1950 to 1959 .....	—	6	138	13	69	123	116	138	57
1940 to 1949 .....	—	13	85	—	52	28	33	83	56
1939 or earlier .....	12	11	95	15	616	256	436	761	465
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	14	—	9	8	13	—	13	1	9
1 bedroom .....	19	—	88	51	63	10	170	89	69
2 bedrooms .....	84	17	99	—	338	131	872	467	419
3 bedrooms .....	47	68	166	39	761	624	1 294	685	574
4 bedrooms .....	19	—	97	18	438	293	405	357	268
5 or more bedrooms .....	5	—	26	8	120	67	143	196	75
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	14	—	—	4	12	—	6	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	26	—	—	13	—	—	9	—	7
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	178	85	481	124	1 719	1 116	2 897	1 757	1 409
Source of water, public system or private company .....	134	—	483	47	645	77	1 702	236	589
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	141	—	481	47	549	256	1 626	451	583
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	18	23
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	14
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	18	—
Occupied housing units .....	149	85	479	111	1 640	1 090	2 803	1 706	1 305
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	73	34	423	80	693	248	1 923	537	746
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	20	51	—	7	559	475	491	674	422
Electricity .....	37	—	28	4	134	89	266	129	70
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	7	—	4	—	115	189	52	196	15
All other fuels .....	12	—	20	7	139	89	69	168	52
No fuel used .....	—	—	4	13	—	—	2	2	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	20	—	25	—	52	27	62	144	42
1 .....	58	14	206	39	308	122	665	350	303
2 .....	48	48	192	36	755	437	1 228	712	551
3 or more .....	23	23	56	36	525	504	848	500	409
Vehicles per household .....	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	86	61	334	56	1 313	976	2 197	1 202	1 063
1989 to March 1990 .....	21	—	21	10	98	63	223	39	112
1985 to 1988 .....	28	18	92	11	308	212	632	230	266
1980 to 1984 .....	25	21	43	11	160	139	419	255	174
1970 to 1979 .....	12	16	58	24	438	297	575	283	250
1969 or earlier .....	—	6	120	—	309	265	348	395	261
Renter-occupied housing units .....	63	24	145	55	327	114	606	504	342
1989 to March 1990 .....	24	—	59	13	92	26	204	147	64
1985 to 1988 .....	39	21	73	26	133	45	287	216	95
1980 to 1984 .....	—	3	6	16	58	14	75	68	47
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	5	—	17	3	28	27	17
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	2	—	27	26	12	46	19
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	5	—	4	—	11	1	79	142	39
Householder 65 years and over .....	54	10	108	8	335	200	361	396	297
Owner-occupied housing units .....	28	10	103	8	304	176	304	321	265
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	12	14
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	16	7
No vehicle available .....	15	—	7	—	38	27	41	61	35
Complete plumbing facilities .....	149	85	479	111	1 621	1 089	2 803	1 688	1 291
1.00 or less persons per room .....	149	85	469	111	1 598	1 089	2 749	1 647	1 281
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	10	—	23	—	54	41	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	18	14
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	18	14
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	49 538	48 743	72 981	55 651	48 492	51 813	51 119	40 042	36 047
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	29 413	34 506	24 885	17 066	28 976	27 665	23 366	27 460	30 484
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	—	6	34	26	90	19	214	173	67
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	7	—	57	4	111	82	33
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	6	27	26	33	15	103	91	34



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Johnson County					
		Total	Coralville city	Iowa City city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 18
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 690	13 690	1 309	8 014	987	461	569	221	1 124	903
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage	9 980	9 980	1 032	5 894	641	248	548	186	883	811
Less than \$300	94	94	13	34	—	13	—	16	1	14
\$300 to \$399	424	424	6	284	15	—	21	5	6	54
\$400 to \$499	759	759	46	428	26	46	—	13	22	69
\$500 to \$599	1 311	1 311	170	735	54	67	53	11	34	144
\$600 to \$799	2 967	2 967	346	1 685	137	94	187	35	225	289
\$800 to \$999	2 137	2 137	270	1 288	61	13	126	34	270	192
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 751	1 751	175	1 108	197	15	145	72	257	49
\$1,500 to \$1,999	343	343	6	238	105	—	11	—	57	—
\$2,000 or more	194	194	—	94	46	—	5	—	11	—
Median (dollars)	764	764	772	777	1 062	597	811	958	928	686
Not mortgaged	3 710	3 710	277	2 120	346	213	21	35	241	92
Less than \$100	13	13	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	861	861	70	429	72	70	—	16	26	42
\$200 to \$299	1 696	1 696	146	892	135	105	14	19	91	32
\$300 to \$399	819	819	52	572	111	29	7	—	105	10
\$400 to \$499	208	208	5	138	21	5	—	—	6	8
\$500 or more	113	113	4	84	7	4	—	—	13	—
Median (dollars)	253	253	240	267	281	228	238	219	303	215
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000	1 665	1 665	158	898	135	123	22	7	59	65
Less than 20 percent	418	418	59	165	29	59	—	—	8	14
20 to 24 percent	220	220	10	121	26	10	—	—	2	7
25 to 29 percent	181	181	10	98	23	10	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	137	137	13	80	—	13	—	7	4	—
35 percent or more	647	647	66	385	45	31	22	—	43	37
Not computed	62	62	—	49	12	—	—	—	2	—
Median	29.5	29.5	30.0	32.5	26.4	21.3	50.0+	32.5	47.1	37.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 775	2 775	323	1 596	186	143	118	49	152	206
Less than 20 percent	1 184	1 184	84	739	110	51	14	26	61	71
20 to 24 percent	524	524	120	212	20	60	51	11	15	46
25 to 29 percent	467	467	39	278	24	16	7	—	21	52
30 to 34 percent	264	264	18	175	19	9	—	7	27	13
35 percent or more	331	331	62	177	13	7	46	5	28	24
Not computed	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.9	21.9	23.2	21.3	17.3	21.7	24.4	18.8	25.0	23.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 157	3 157	347	1 733	133	84	182	35	204	316
Less than 20 percent	1 797	1 797	127	968	104	43	67	11	90	187
20 to 24 percent	805	805	131	463	16	30	68	5	68	74
25 to 29 percent	354	354	62	188	6	—	31	19	14	39
30 to 34 percent	147	147	17	87	7	11	6	—	30	8
35 percent or more	54	54	10	27	—	—	10	—	2	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.5	18.5	21.8	18.6	14.6	19.7	21.8	25.4	20.9	18.1
\$50,000 or more	6 093	6 093	481	3 787	533	111	247	130	709	316
Less than 20 percent	4 841	4 841	381	3 033	374	111	164	105	526	261
20 to 24 percent	858	858	70	511	89	—	48	13	139	48
25 to 29 percent	245	245	24	153	56	—	24	12	14	7
30 to 34 percent	101	101	6	69	—	—	11	—	22	—
35 percent or more	48	48	—	21	8	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.2	14.2	15.9	14.1	15.5	10.0	18.0	16.7	14.8	14.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 531	16 531	2 860	12 095	598	898	441	1 317	983	976
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100	79	79	20	55	6	—	—	5	—	18
\$100 to \$199	767	767	47	668	27	—	11	12	1	58
\$200 to \$299	2 155	2 155	300	1 600	45	106	84	326	20	182
\$300 to \$399	4 476	4 476	872	3 165	87	335	60	543	242	247
\$400 to \$499	4 179	4 179	1 005	2 741	190	314	64	142	408	239
\$500 to \$599	2 044	2 044	324	1 545	87	84	68	130	161	136
\$600 to \$749	1 672	1 672	231	1 395	62	37	108	102	75	72
\$750 to \$999	635	635	29	593	79	3	22	32	61	9
\$1,000 or more	173	173	7	136	—	—	18	—	11	—
No cash rent	351	351	25	197	15	19	6	25	4	15
Median (dollars)	412	412	418	414	425	399	467	325	429	389
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000	4 739	4 739	545	3 894	135	156	43	368	220	236
Less than 20 percent	66	66	14	52	—	—	—	5	—	27
20 to 24 percent	131	131	14	100	—	—	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	167	167	28	125	—	—	—	—	—	27
30 to 34 percent	84	84	—	82	4	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	3 845	3 845	469	3 156	125	143	43	261	179	169
Not computed	446	446	20	379	6	13	—	88	41	13
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 749	4 749	723	3 668	177	286	96	445	195	307
Less than 20 percent	369	369	53	297	10	28	5	53	2	21
20 to 24 percent	564	564	104	404	8	44	17	79	4	27
25 to 29 percent	950	950	203	662	17	60	37	107	30	81
30 to 34 percent	876	876	185	652	48	91	9	109	45	67
35 percent or more	1 888	1 888	161	1 605	94	52	22	97	112	111
Not computed	102	102	17	48	—	11	6	—	2	—
Median	32.5	32.5	29.8	33.4	36.1	30.3	28.1	29.2	37.4	31.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 628	4 628	1 025	2 958	140	303	173	352	361	285
Less than 20 percent	1 992	1 992	435	1 155	62	159	69	173	169	155
20 to 24 percent	1 371	1 371	422	790	40	101	64	79	127	50
25 to 29 percent	605	605	107	478	8	30	13	32	54	41
30 to 34 percent	293	293	52	236	14	4	22	43	—	16
35 percent or more	263	263	3	252	7	3	5	19	9	16
Not computed	104	104	6	47	9	6	—	6	2	7
Median	21.0	21.0	20.9	21.9	20.4	19.6	21.4	20.0	20.4	19.1
\$35,000 or more	2 415	2 415	567	1 575	146	153	129	152	207	148
Less than 20 percent	2 079	2 079	541	1 298	132	151	112	137	189	142
20 to 24 percent	156	156	11	137	14	—	4	15	16	6
25 to 29 percent	82	82	6	76	—	—	6	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent	37	37	7	21	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	44	44	2	26	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	14.4	15.0	14.5	13.5	13.1	17.0	13.4	13.3	13.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County—Con.			Carrollville city, Johnson County					Iowa City city, Johnson County	
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 403	415	478	461	514	334	-	-	865	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	1 036	228	304	248	501	283	-	-	533	-
Less than \$300 -----	17	5	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	50	1	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	107	50	42	46	-	-	-	-	15	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	122	35	57	67	48	55	-	-	26	-
\$600 to \$799 -----	335	72	65	94	180	72	-	-	50	-
\$800 to \$999 -----	156	35	64	13	120	137	-	-	125	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	170	23	42	15	141	19	-	-	54	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	46	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	167	-
\$2,000 or more -----	33	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	68	-
Median (dollars) -----	727	634	700	597	816	810	-	-	28	-
Not mortgaged -----	367	187	174	213	13	51	-	-	984	-
Less than \$100 -----	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	332	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	72	97	62	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	196	66	61	105	6	35	-	-	72	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	70	11	29	29	7	16	-	-	128	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	16	10	17	5	-	-	-	-	104	-
\$500 or more -----	13	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	21	-
Median (dollars) -----	244	195	232	228	354	277	-	-	7	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	196	95	118	123	22	13	-	-	128	-
Less than 20 percent -----	56	46	36	59	-	-	-	-	29	-
20 to 24 percent -----	19	20	11	10	-	-	-	-	19	-
25 to 29 percent -----	25	8	27	10	-	-	-	-	23	-
30 to 34 percent -----	19	-	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	67	21	36	31	22	13	-	-	45	-
Not computed -----	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Median -----	28.6	20.4	27.0	21.3	50.0+	48.1	-	-	27.2	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	289	96	71	143	104	76	-	-	186	-
Less than 20 percent -----	84	58	52	51	6	27	-	-	110	-
20 to 24 percent -----	86	21	7	60	51	9	-	-	20	-
25 to 29 percent -----	83	4	10	16	7	16	-	-	24	-
30 to 34 percent -----	28	-	2	9	-	9	-	-	19	-
35 percent or more -----	8	13	-	7	40	15	-	-	13	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	23.5	16.2	16.1	21.7	24.5	25.6	-	-	17.3	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	337	130	135	84	167	96	-	-	127	-
Less than 20 percent -----	242	96	79	43	52	32	-	-	98	-
20 to 24 percent -----	49	24	27	30	68	33	-	-	16	-
25 to 29 percent -----	35	4	29	-	31	31	-	-	6	-
30 to 34 percent -----	1	6	-	11	6	-	-	-	7	-
35 percent or more -----	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	16.0	14.6	17.9	19.7	22.3	22.4	-	-	14.2	-
\$50,000 or more -----	581	94	154	111	221	149	-	-	424	-
Less than 20 percent -----	452	68	98	111	143	127	-	-	313	-
20 to 24 percent -----	72	24	35	-	48	22	-	-	59	-
25 to 29 percent -----	28	2	2	-	24	-	-	-	38	-
30 to 34 percent -----	21	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
35 percent or more -----	8	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	14.7	15.2	14.9	10.0-	18.2	14.6	-	-	14.5	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	536	414	164	898	378	1 584	-	-	598	-
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	-	1	3	-	-	20	-	-	6	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	24	9	15	-	11	36	-	-	27	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	108	49	39	106	84	110	-	-	45	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	141	142	34	335	60	477	-	-	87	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	173	109	36	314	64	627	-	-	190	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	66	43	17	84	45	195	-	-	87	-
\$600 to \$749 -----	-	10	2	37	90	104	-	-	62	-
\$750 to \$999 -----	-	-	-	3	11	15	-	-	79	-
\$1,000 or more -----	9	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	15	51	15	19	6	-	-	-	15	-
Median (dollars) -----	391	386	361	399	421	422	-	-	425	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	113	62	27	156	33	356	-	-	135	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	10	-	7	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	8	-	6	-	-	28	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
35 percent or more -----	84	45	10	143	33	293	-	-	125	-
Not computed -----	11	17	2	13	-	7	-	-	6	-
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	29.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	-	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	147	126	46	286	91	346	-	-	177	-
Less than 20 percent -----	11	10	2	28	5	20	-	-	10	-
20 to 24 percent -----	33	10	9	44	17	43	-	-	8	-
25 to 29 percent -----	48	11	6	60	37	106	-	-	17	-
30 to 34 percent -----	13	29	-	91	9	85	-	-	48	-
35 percent or more -----	40	52	21	52	17	92	-	-	94	-
Not computed -----	2	14	8	11	6	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	28.0	34.3	36.4	30.3	27.8	30.2	-	-	36.1	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	197	192	51	303	140	582	-	-	140	-
Less than 20 percent -----	139	127	39	159	69	207	-	-	62	-
20 to 24 percent -----	54	34	4	101	41	280	-	-	40	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	8	-	30	13	64	-	-	8	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	4	17	31	-	-	14	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	7	-
Not computed -----	4	23	5	6	-	-	-	-	9	-
Median -----	18.1	17.0	16.2	19.6	20.1	21.5	-	-	20.4	-
\$35,000 or more -----	79	34	40	153	114	300	-	-	146	-
Less than 20 percent -----	61	34	40	151	101	289	-	-	132	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	14	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	9	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	14.2	11.6	11.1	13.1	16.8	15.2	-	-	13.5	-



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	173	803	213	6	—	502	—	212	573	910
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage .....	142	682	131	—	—	309	—	146	332	691
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to \$399 .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	22	18	24
200 to \$499 .....	13	12	23	—	—	4	—	—	27	38
300 to \$599 .....	11	21	29	—	—	14	—	13	37	77
400 to \$799 .....	26	171	24	—	—	59	—	53	110	168
500 to \$999 .....	20	207	27	—	—	84	—	8	62	143
600 to \$1,499 .....	72	215	28	—	—	82	—	5	44	199
700 to \$1,999 .....	—	46	—	—	—	30	—	—	25	36
800 or more .....	—	9	—	—	—	36	—	—	9	6
Median (dollars) .....	1,004	951	778	—	—	936	—	689	754	855
Not mortgaged .....	31	121	82	6	—	193	—	66	241	219
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to \$199 .....	16	3	56	—	—	—	—	25	57	—
200 to \$299 .....	15	37	14	—	—	52	—	32	59	96
300 to \$399 .....	—	71	12	6	—	83	—	9	67	85
400 to \$499 .....	—	3	—	—	—	18	—	—	42	33
500 or more .....	—	7	—	—	—	40	—	—	16	5
Median (dollars) .....	197	320	187	325	—	367	—	224	307	312
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than 20 percent .....	7	33	57	—	—	19	—	50	49	65
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	6	12	8
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	—
35 percent or more .....	7	—	—	—	—	4	—	13	—	—
Not computed .....	—	31	32	—	—	—	—	10	13	52
Median .....	32.5	50.0+	36.7	—	—	15	—	4	—	5
20,000 to \$34,999 .....	35	105	24	—	—	32.5	—	30.0	23.5	45.0
Less than 20 percent .....	22	36	15	—	—	45	—	83	111	138
20 to 24 percent .....	6	10	—	—	—	27	—	38	54	74
25 to 29 percent .....	—	20	—	—	—	18	—	16	—	20
30 to 34 percent .....	7	20	9	—	—	—	—	9	24	20
35 percent or more .....	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	13
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	9	11
Median .....	16.3	26.6	12.5	—	—	18.9	—	21.1	25.3	19.4
35,000 to \$49,999 .....	35	123	34	—	—	37	—	33	128	216
Less than 20 percent .....	11	47	28	—	—	24	—	6	74	105
20 to 24 percent .....	5	46	—	—	—	10	—	22	29	66
25 to 29 percent .....	19	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	19	29
30 to 34 percent .....	—	23	6	—	—	—	—	5	6	11
35 percent or more .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	25.4	21.6	13.3	—	—	18.5	—	22.4	14.2	20.2
50,000 or more .....	96	542	98	6	—	401	—	46	285	491
Less than 20 percent .....	71	372	92	6	—	308	—	37	280	390
20 to 24 percent .....	13	126	6	—	—	49	—	4	—	46
25 to 29 percent .....	12	14	—	—	—	35	—	—	5	36
30 to 34 percent .....	—	22	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	19
35 percent or more .....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	17.9	16.1	12.7	10.0	—	11.5	—	17.1	11.1	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	1,293	838	1,617	20	—	549	243	1,508	262	175
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
100 to \$199 .....	12	—	32	—	—	12	11	150	26	—
200 to \$299 .....	326	13	138	—	—	114	22	304	24	—
300 to \$399 .....	533	160	520	—	—	94	62	360	35	7
400 to \$499 .....	131	372	467	—	—	83	—	332	70	58
500 to \$599 .....	127	161	215	—	—	62	30	178	15	34
600 to \$749 .....	102	69	111	11	—	141	88	54	36	60
750 to \$999 .....	32	59	99	9	—	12	25	45	45	12
1,000 or more .....	—	4	9	—	—	5	5	58	7	—
Median (dollars) .....	25	—	26	—	—	26	—	19	4	4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than 20 percent .....	362	198	567	—	—	203	70	601	75	19
20 to 24 percent .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—
35 percent or more .....	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Not computed .....	255	162	496	—	—	188	70	474	71	19
Median .....	88	36	61	—	—	15	—	73	—	—
20,000 to \$34,999 .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
Less than 20 percent .....	44.5	148	425	—	—	185	90	432	67	43
20 to 24 percent .....	53	—	—	—	—	7	11	91	11	—
25 to 29 percent .....	79	—	19	—	—	29	—	82	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	107	16	124	—	—	25	—	84	12	—
35 percent or more .....	109	41	105	—	—	19	—	28	11	17
Not computed .....	97	91	168	—	—	95	79	147	33	22
Median .....	29.2	37.8	33.1	—	—	37.3	50.0+	27.6	34.8	43.1
35,000 or more .....	344	314	426	20	—	117	64	337	37	46
Less than 20 percent .....	173	137	164	—	—	53	—	112	9	—
20 to 24 percent .....	71	114	134	—	—	29	15	64	15	21
25 to 29 percent .....	32	54	77	—	—	19	13	85	—	25
30 to 34 percent .....	43	—	33	—	—	—	19	28	7	—
35 percent or more .....	19	9	18	20	—	16	17	43	6	—
Not computed .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median .....	19.8	20.9	21.8	37.5	—	19.3	31.1	24.2	23.2	25.4
50,000 or more .....	142	178	199	—	—	44	19	138	83	67
Less than 20 percent .....	127	164	165	—	—	39	10	88	57	67
20 to 24 percent .....	15	12	9	—	—	5	9	16	15	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	2	25	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—
Median .....	13.8	13.5	15.6	—	—	14.4	14.7	11.4	13.9	16.1



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City city, Johnson County—Con.								Remainder of Johnson County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 055	811	205	801	863	—	17	5	122	—
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage	855	578	187	515	771	—	17	5	108	—
Less than \$300	5	12	—	3	14	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	46	61	8	35	54	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	63	96	—	53	69	—	4	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	48	148	25	136	126	—	—	—	4	—
\$600 to \$799	285	138	62	179	285	—	—	—	12	—
\$800 to \$999	256	72	42	91	174	—	6	5	7	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	135	34	50	18	49	—	7	—	30	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—
\$2,000 or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Median (dollars)	789	576	788	639	685	—	838	875	1 514	—
Not mortgaged	200	233	18	286	92	—	—	—	14	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	80	5	73	42	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	142	103	—	182	32	—	—	—	7	—
\$300 to \$399	51	35	13	26	10	—	—	—	7	—
\$400 to \$499	7	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	260	234	315	226	215	—	—	—	300	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000	63	192	32	138	65	—	—	—	7	—
Less than 20 percent	5	31	—	35	14	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	29	7	27	7	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	6	34	6	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	25	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	30	73	19	43	37	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	43.0	30.4	41.6	28.2	37.8	—	—	—	22.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	175	225	35	238	196	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	54	89	5	144	71	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	45	8	28	36	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	27	66	7	29	52	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	36	20	8	16	13	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	53	5	7	16	24	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.2	22.6	28.2	17.0	23.8	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	277	151	48	212	301	—	6	5	6	—
Less than 20 percent	128	99	31	138	179	—	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	82	37	11	59	74	—	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	50	5	—	15	32	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	10	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.6	17.6	18.5	16.9	18.1	—	22.5	27.5	17.5	—
\$50,000 or more	540	243	90	213	301	—	11	—	109	—
Less than 20 percent	451	195	82	186	246	—	4	—	61	—
20 to 24 percent	83	35	8	27	48	—	7	—	30	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	18	—
30 to 34 percent	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.6	13.6	15.7	13.1	14.8	—	21.1	—	19.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	489	444	2 382	367	921	107	—	282	—	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100	6	—	12	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	63	8	203	5	58	4	—	57	—	—
\$200 to \$299	63	31	297	33	143	20	—	27	—	—
\$300 to \$399	159	69	588	79	247	46	—	119	—	—
\$400 to \$499	74	188	380	81	230	37	—	48	—	—
\$500 to \$599	48	77	303	56	136	—	—	16	—	—
\$600 to \$749	34	40	444	56	72	—	—	15	—	—
\$750 to \$999	15	10	113	29	9	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	7	—	33	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	20	21	9	20	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	377	441	412	485	396	383	—	339	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000	190	94	898	102	210	4	—	166	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	12	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	13	8	43	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	25	—	34	—	27	—	—	25	—	—
30 to 34 percent	21	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	126	86	748	87	143	4	—	102	—	—
Not computed	5	—	53	15	13	—	—	14	—	—
Median	45.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	98	107	918	99	307	57	—	70	—	—
Less than 20 percent	17	—	61	5	21	10	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	22	88	11	27	10	—	21	—	—
25 to 29 percent	20	11	145	—	81	—	—	20	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	6	127	22	67	20	—	16	—	—
35 percent or more	37	58	488	55	111	17	—	13	—	—
Not computed	—	10	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	31.3	37.3	36.9	37.1	31.8	32.1	—	28.5	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	110	162	399	110	256	38	—	38	—	—
Less than 20 percent	46	46	123	50	133	23	—	24	—	—
20 to 24 percent	31	51	103	29	50	15	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	15	46	63	—	41	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	12	14	30	14	16	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	80	17	16	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.0	23.2	23.7	20.9	19.7	19.1	—	18.5	—	—
\$35,000 or more	91	81	167	56	148	8	—	8	—	—
Less than 20 percent	65	66	116	44	142	8	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	9	14	8	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	9	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.1	13.7	17.7	17.0	13.4	12.5	—	12.5	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Johnson County—Con.								
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	55	48	321	40	830	672	1 403	415	461
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	47	44	201	40	595	468	1 036	228	287
Less than \$300	—	16	1	—	2	3	17	5	3
\$300 to \$399	15	5	5	—	20	26	50	1	12
\$400 to \$499	—	—	10	—	37	43	107	50	38
\$500 to \$599	5	9	13	18	79	73	122	35	57
\$600 to \$799	7	—	54	4	247	131	335	72	65
\$800 to \$999	6	14	63	18	110	112	156	35	58
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4	—	42	—	84	80	170	23	35
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5	—	11	—	—	—	46	—	—
\$2,000 or more	5	—	2	—	16	—	33	7	19
Median (dollars)	625	710	870	775	714	731	727	634	681
Not mortgaged	8	4	120	—	235	204	367	187	174
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
\$100 to \$199	—	—	23	—	47	61	72	97	62
\$200 to \$299	8	4	54	—	137	125	196	66	61
\$300 to \$399	—	—	34	—	36	8	70	11	29
\$400 to \$499	—	—	3	—	9	10	16	10	17
\$500 or more	—	—	6	—	6	—	13	—	—
Median (dollars)	225	225	260	—	250	238	244	195	232
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	—	26	—	114	53	196	95	118
Less than 20 percent	—	—	8	—	27	21	56	46	36
20 to 24 percent	—	—	2	—	18	12	19	20	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	8	5	25	8	27
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	—	9	6	19	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	12	—	51	9	67	21	36
Not computed	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	2
Median	—	—	33.8	—	31.9	22.3	28.6	20.4	27.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	14	14	47	10	192	123	289	96	71
Less than 20 percent	8	4	25	—	73	57	84	58	52
20 to 24 percent	—	5	5	10	48	10	86	21	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	1	—	23	29	83	4	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	7	—	17	7	28	—	2
35 percent or more	6	5	9	—	31	20	8	13	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.4	23.0	18.1	22.5	22.4	22.2	23.5	16.2	16.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	—	81	15	179	185	337	130	129
Less than 20 percent	15	—	43	8	84	129	242	96	79
20 to 24 percent	—	—	22	—	60	35	49	24	21
25 to 29 percent	—	—	9	7	10	10	35	4	29
30 to 34 percent	—	—	7	—	18	11	1	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	10	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	19.0	14.7	20.5	16.3	16.0	14.6	17.3
\$50,000 or more	26	34	167	15	345	311	581	94	143
Less than 20 percent	21	34	154	15	274	254	452	68	94
20 to 24 percent	—	—	13	—	53	57	72	24	28
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	18	—	28	2	2
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	19
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.6	10.4	10.9	13.4	13.9	12.8	14.7	15.2	14.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	63	24	145	55	214	68	536	307	164
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
\$100 to \$199	—	—	1	—	7	—	24	5	15
\$200 to \$299	—	—	7	39	28	5	108	29	39
\$300 to \$399	—	—	82	—	64	12	141	96	34
\$400 to \$499	—	10	36	9	67	29	173	72	36
\$500 to \$599	23	3	—	—	16	7	66	43	17
\$600 to \$749	18	—	6	—	7	3	—	10	2
\$750 to \$999	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	11	—	7	—	—	—	9	—	3
No cash rent	—	—	4	7	25	12	15	51	15
Median (dollars)	713	435	373	265	391	427	391	394	361
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	10	6	22	26	32	6	113	58	27
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more	10	6	17	26	25	1	84	41	10
Not computed	—	—	5	—	7	5	11	17	2
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5	—	47	—	36	8	147	69	46
Less than 20 percent	—	—	2	—	4	—	11	—	2
20 to 24 percent	—	—	4	—	10	—	33	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	14	—	5	1	48	11	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	—	13	—	13	9	—
35 percent or more	5	—	21	—	—	—	40	35	21
Not computed	—	—	2	—	4	7	2	14	8
Median	50.0+	—	33.1	—	27.0	27.5	28.0	42.0	36.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	33	8	47	29	89	37	197	154	51
Less than 20 percent	—	—	32	22	46	20	139	104	39
20 to 24 percent	23	8	13	—	23	15	54	19	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Not computed	—	—	2	7	10	—	4	23	5
Median	23.6	22.5	17.7	14.2	18.8	19.6	18.1	16.1	16.2
\$35,000 or more	15	10	29	—	57	17	79	26	40
Less than 20 percent	4	10	25	—	50	17	61	26	40
20 to 24 percent	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	—	—
Median	18.4	10.0	12.1	—	10.9	12.5	14.2	11.1	11.1



Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County		Iowa City city, Johnson County		
		Total	Coraville city	Iowa City city	Tract 4	Tract 18	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 1
Occupied housing units .....	33 959	33 959	4 327	20 197	1 168	2 311	1 083	1 802	2 44
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	657	657	106	363	88	29	88	17	3
1985 to 1988 .....	2 528	2 528	434	1 346	121	141	121	239	24
1980 to 1984 .....	4 312	4 312	972	2 531	376	434	341	167	47
1970 to 1979 .....	8 409	8 409	1 025	4 641	300	925	284	405	44
1960 to 1969 .....	6 563	6 563	982	4 155	195	617	191	588	17
1950 to 1959 .....	3 407	3 407	522	2 246	50	112	44	209	1
1940 to 1949 .....	1 461	1 461	175	949	17	19	4	88	1
1939 or earlier .....	6 622	6 622	111	3 966	21	34	10	89	9
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	931	931	98	789	5	115	5	74	15
1 bedroom .....	4 721	4 721	783	3 433	243	120	243	565	8
2 bedrooms .....	10 966	10 966	2 113	6 662	575	984	558	792	65
3 bedrooms .....	11 380	11 380	961	6 267	269	813	201	272	55
4 bedrooms .....	4 618	4 618	320	2 404	63	232	63	84	1
5 or more bedrooms .....	1 343	1 343	52	642	13	47	13	15	1
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	33 743	33 743	4 327	20 061	1 168	2 296	1 083	1 782	2 35
Source of water, public system or private company .....	27 772	27 772	4 146	19 942	1 048	2 159	1 048	1 802	2 44
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	28 012	28 012	4 171	19 936	1 034	2 216	1 034	1 802	2 44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	136	136	19	65	—	15	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	76	76	13	39	—	15	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	60	60	6	26	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	25 017	25 017	3 551	16 637	861	1 957	827	1 162	1 45
Battled, tank, or LP gas .....	2 904	2 904	14	188	75	26	24	17	—
Electricity .....	4 321	4 321	624	2 943	205	279	205	546	8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	642	642	—	67	10	8	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	884	884	93	237	12	28	12	27	—
No fuel used .....	191	191	45	125	5	13	5	50	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	2 364	2 364	246	1 746	22	114	22	174	4
1 .....	12 025	12 025	1 778	8 206	538	928	524	926	91
2 .....	13 462	13 462	1 896	7 473	500	894	452	484	60
3 or more .....	6 108	6 108	407	2 772	108	375	85	218	3
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	18 661	18 661	1 733	9 546	287	1 408	226	392	24
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 922	1 922	277	1 055	74	154	74	39	—
1985 to 1988 .....	5 418	5 418	686	2 886	127	501	109	144	1
1980 to 1984 .....	3 088	3 088	289	1 531	56	207	35	77	—
1970 to 1979 .....	4 419	4 419	220	2 243	16	463	—	65	—
1969 or earlier .....	3 814	3 814	261	1 831	14	83	8	67	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	15 298	15 298	2 594	10 651	881	903	857	1 410	2 11
1989 to March 1990 .....	7 706	7 706	1 289	5 811	482	390	482	732	1 47
1985 to 1988 .....	5 744	5 744	996	3 817	359	447	338	536	5
1980 to 1984 .....	1 148	1 148	190	671	32	61	29	83	10
1970 to 1979 .....	441	441	97	247	8	5	8	49	—
1969 or earlier .....	259	259	22	105	—	—	—	10	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	739	739	76	382	20	67	20	19	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	4 775	4 775	412	2 567	40	154	30	214	1
Owner-occupied housing units .....	3 627	3 627	253	1 825	33	124	23	101	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	42	42	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	42	42	10	6	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	785	785	67	494	—	18	—	86	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	33 823	33 823	4 308	20 132	1 168	2 296	1 083	1 802	2 4
1.00 or less persons per room .....	33 316	33 316	4 249	19 818	1 051	2 250	966	1 776	2 4
1.01 or more persons per room .....	507	507	59	314	117	46	117	26	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	136	136	19	65	—	15	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	130	130	19	59	—	15	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	50 041	50 041	42 848	52 571	59 678	37 758	62 630	39 278	53 20
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	22 203	22 203	23 771	20 956	21 256	23 489	20 885	20 315	18 4
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	5 268	5 268	451	4 190	248	286	242	522	1 1
Owner-occupied housing units .....	672	672	37	335	5	93	5	22	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	4 596	4 596	414	3 855	243	193	237	500	1 1



Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Johnson County		Iowa City city, Johnson County		
		Total	Coraville city	Iowa City city	Tract 4	Tract 18	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 439	13 439	1 297	7 801	214	873	166	213	203
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	9 747	9 747	1 026	5 693	179	781	135	131	187
Less than \$300	94	94	13	34	16	14	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	415	415	6	275	5	54	—	—	8
\$400 to \$499	759	759	46	428	13	69	13	23	—
\$500 to \$599	1 300	1 300	170	727	11	144	11	29	25
\$600 to \$799	2 914	2 914	340	1 642	28	276	19	24	62
\$800 to \$999	2 062	2 062	270	1 232	34	183	20	27	42
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 673	1 673	175	1 030	72	41	72	28	50
\$1,500 to \$1,999	336	336	6	231	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	194	194	—	94	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	760	760	772	772	965	682	1 019	778	788
Not mortgaged	3 692	3 692	271	2 108	35	92	31	82	18
Less than \$100	13	13	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	861	861	70	429	16	42	16	56	5
\$200 to \$299	1 685	1 685	140	887	19	32	15	14	—
\$300 to \$399	812	812	52	565	—	10	—	12	13
\$400 to \$499	208	208	5	138	—	8	—	—	—
\$500 or more	113	113	4	84	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	253	253	241	267	219	215	197	187	315
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	1 655	1 655	158	888	7	65	7	57	32
Less than 20 percent	413	413	59	160	—	14	—	25	—
20 to 24 percent	220	220	10	121	—	7	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	181	181	10	98	—	7	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	137	137	13	80	7	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	642	642	66	380	—	37	—	32	19
Not computed	62	62	—	49	—	—	—	—	—
Median	29.5	29.5	30.0	32.5	32.5	37.8	32.5	36.7	41.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 718	2 718	317	1 546	42	197	28	24	35
Less than 20 percent	1 169	1 169	78	730	26	71	22	15	5
20 to 24 percent	515	515	120	203	11	46	6	—	8
25 to 29 percent	458	458	39	269	—	43	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	250	250	18	171	—	13	—	9	8
35 percent or more	321	321	62	168	5	24	—	—	7
Not computed	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.8	21.8	23.4	21.0	15.8	23.0	10.0	12.5	28.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 119	3 119	347	1 700	35	308	35	34	48
Less than 20 percent	1 788	1 788	127	962	11	187	11	28	31
20 to 24 percent	793	793	131	453	5	74	5	—	11
25 to 29 percent	345	345	62	179	19	39	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	147	147	17	87	—	8	—	6	6
35 percent or more	46	46	10	19	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.4	18.4	21.8	18.5	25.4	17.9	25.4	13.3	18.5
\$50,000 or more	5 947	5 947	475	3 667	130	303	96	98	90
Less than 20 percent	4 727	4 727	375	2 938	105	248	71	92	82
20 to 24 percent	828	828	70	488	13	48	13	6	8
25 to 29 percent	243	243	24	151	12	7	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	101	101	6	69	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	48	48	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.2	14.2	16.0	14.1	16.7	14.8	17.9	12.7	15.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 766	14 766	2 594	10 623	871	903	847	1 410	2 180
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	71	71	20	47	5	10	5	—	12
\$100 to \$199	607	607	36	519	6	50	6	26	161
\$200 to \$299	1 742	1 742	253	1 234	141	176	141	76	279
\$300 to \$399	3 884	3 884	788	2 668	342	227	332	448	518
\$400 to \$499	3 882	3 882	922	2 531	134	216	123	433	351
\$500 to \$599	1 913	1 913	296	1 452	115	128	112	199	294
\$600 to \$749	1 559	1 559	218	1 295	85	72	85	103	423
\$750 to \$999	616	616	29	574	32	9	32	90	113
\$1,000 or more	160	160	7	123	—	—	—	9	20
No cash rent	332	332	25	180	11	15	11	26	9
Median (dollars)	419	419	420	423	352	389	347	437	417
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	4 072	4 072	487	3 293	207	202	201	452	799
Less than 20 percent	50	50	14	36	5	11	5	—	12
20 to 24 percent	113	113	14	82	—	—	—	—	43
25 to 29 percent	155	155	28	113	—	27	—	—	22
30 to 34 percent	76	76	—	74	—	—	—	10	8
35 percent or more	3 421	3 421	423	2 784	175	156	169	412	687
Not computed	257	257	8	204	27	8	27	30	27
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 114	4 114	649	3 111	237	291	237	373	834
Less than 20 percent	317	317	53	245	37	21	37	—	51
20 to 24 percent	462	462	86	320	38	27	38	12	88
25 to 29 percent	795	795	193	517	46	75	46	108	119
30 to 34 percent	750	750	151	560	62	67	62	94	100
35 percent or more	1 690	1 690	149	1 421	54	101	54	150	467
Not computed	100	100	17	48	—	—	—	9	9
Median	32.9	32.9	29.6	34.0	29.7	31.7	29.7	33.3	38.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 312	4 312	977	2 705	301	262	293	386	387
Less than 20 percent	1 800	1 800	387	1 018	133	146	133	141	117
20 to 24 percent	1 315	1 315	422	734	72	44	64	126	103
25 to 29 percent	570	570	107	451	28	38	28	77	57
30 to 34 percent	269	269	52	212	43	16	43	33	30
35 percent or more	254	254	3	243	19	16	19	9	80
Not computed	104	104	6	47	6	7	6	—	—
Median	21.2	21.2	21.2	22.1	21.0	18.9	20.8	22.1	23.7
\$35,000 or more	2 268	2 268	481	1 514	126	148	116	199	160
Less than 20 percent	1 954	1 954	455	1 259	119	142	109	165	109
20 to 24 percent	134	134	11	115	7	6	7	9	14
25 to 29 percent	82	82	6	76	—	—	—	25	32
30 to 34 percent	37	37	7	21	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more	17	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	44	44	2	26	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	14.5	15.6	14.5	13.5	13.4	14.0	15.6	18.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
Occupied housing units .....	600	600	464
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	26	26	19
1980 to 1984 .....	80	80	60
1970 to 1979 .....	179	179	139
1960 to 1969 .....	141	141	119
1950 to 1959 .....	76	76	33
1940 to 1949 .....	11	11	11
1939 or earlier .....	87	87	83
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	101	101	67
1 bedroom .....	125	125	105
2 bedrooms .....	241	241	196
3 bedrooms .....	82	82	45
4 bedrooms .....	25	25	25
5 or more bedrooms .....	26	26	26
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	574	574	438
Source of water, public system or private company .....	571	571	447
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	571	571	447
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	416	416	314
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	9	9	9
Electricity .....	156	156	122
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	10	10	10
No fuel used .....	9	9	9
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	153	153	124
1 .....	254	254	195
2 .....	141	141	100
3 or more .....	52	52	45
Vehicles per household .....	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	88	88	76
1989 to March 1990 .....	13	13	13
1985 to 1988 .....	44	44	36
1980 to 1984 .....	25	25	21
1970 to 1979 .....	6	6	6
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	512	512	388
1989 to March 1990 .....	286	286	224
1985 to 1988 .....	190	190	151
1980 to 1984 .....	36	36	13
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	43	43	43
Householder 65 years and over .....	9	9	9
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	600	600	464
1.00 or less persons per room .....	571	571	447
1.01 or more persons per room .....	29	29	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	62 113	62 113	64 290
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	17 599	17 599	15 015
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	186	186	156
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	186	186	156

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	65	65	60
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage .....	65	65	60
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 .....	11	11	7
\$800 to \$999 .....	19	19	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	35	35	35
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	1 057	1 057	1 114
Not mortgaged .....	—	—	—
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	—	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 .....	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	14	14	13
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	7	7	7
35 percent or more .....	7	7	6
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	37.5	37.5	34.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	14	14	14
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	8	8	8
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	41.3	41.3	41.3
\$50,000 or more .....	37	37	33
Less than 20 percent .....	30	30	26
20 to 24 percent .....	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	14.8	14.8	14.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	506	506	382
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 .....	8	8	8
\$100 to \$199 .....	35	35	24
\$200 to \$299 .....	69	69	69
\$300 to \$399 .....	196	196	139
\$400 to \$499 .....	71	71	48
\$500 to \$599 .....	67	67	47
\$600 to \$749 .....	45	45	32
\$750 to \$999 .....	12	12	12
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	3	3	3
Median (dollars) .....	358	358	360
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	187	187	146
Less than 20 percent .....	16	16	16
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	12	12	12
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	140	140	99
Not computed .....	19	19	19
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	141	141	130
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	27	27	16
25 to 29 percent .....	37	37	37
30 to 34 percent .....	9	9	9
35 percent or more .....	68	68	68
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	33.6	33.6	35.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	117	117	80
Less than 20 percent .....	64	64	35
20 to 24 percent .....	19	19	19
25 to 29 percent .....	8	8	—
30 to 34 percent .....	17	17	17
35 percent or more .....	9	9	9
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	19.4	19.4	21.3
\$35,000 or more .....	61	61	26
Less than 20 percent .....	46	46	11
20 to 24 percent .....	15	15	15
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	14.3	14.3	20.7



**Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Johnson County	Iowa City city, Johnson County
		Total	Iowa City city	Tract 4	Tract 4 (pt.)
Occupied housing units .....	1 325	1 325	1 159	370	370
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>					
1989 to March 1990 .....	12	12	12	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	59	59	59	18	18
1980 to 1984 .....	176	176	162	29	29
1970 to 1979 .....	429	429	372	131	131
1960 to 1969 .....	300	300	250	155	155
1950 to 1959 .....	108	108	65	23	23
1940 to 1949 .....	56	56	54	14	14
1939 or earlier .....	185	185	185	—	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>					
No bedroom .....	239	239	224	26	26
1 bedroom .....	488	488	427	185	185
2 bedrooms .....	416	416	335	147	147
3 bedrooms .....	104	104	95	12	12
4 bedrooms .....	33	33	33	—	—
5 or more bedrooms .....	45	45	45	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 289	1 289	1 123	370	370
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 318	1 318	1 159	370	370
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 318	1 318	1 159	370	370
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	23	23	23	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	23	23	23	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>					
Utility gas .....	972	972	835	297	297
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	55	55	55	17	17
Electricity .....	272	272	243	43	43
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	14	14	14	7	7
All other fuels .....	6	6	6	6	6
No fuel used .....	6	6	6	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>					
None .....	178	178	153	6	6
1 .....	851	851	775	319	319
2 .....	232	232	174	41	41
3 or more .....	64	64	57	4	4
Vehicles per household .....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>					
Owner-occupied housing units .....	194	194	163	7	7
1989 to March 1990 .....	34	34	25	7	7
1985 to 1988 .....	93	93	86	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	38	38	31	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	29	29	21	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	1 131	1 131	996	363	363
1989 to March 1990 .....	758	758	652	175	175
1985 to 1988 .....	359	359	330	180	180
1980 to 1984 .....	14	14	14	8	8
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
No telephone in unit .....	24	24	14	—	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	12	12	12	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	12	12	12	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	7	7	7	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 302	1 302	1 136	370	370
1.00 or less persons per room .....	967	967	843	200	200
1.01 or more persons per room .....	335	335	293	170	170
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	23	23	23	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	23	23	23	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	63 913	63 913	66 406	26 200	26 200
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	13 883	13 883	12 061	12 357	12 357
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	482	482	447	162	162
Owner-occupied housing units .....	5	5	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	477	477	442	162	162

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Johnson County	Iowa City city, Johnson County
		Total	Iowa City city	Tract 4	Tract 4 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	150	150	135	7	7
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>					
With a mortgage	138	138	123	7	7
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	8	8	8	—	—
\$600 to \$799	42	42	36	7	7
\$800 to \$999	38	38	29	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	43	43	43	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	7	7	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	885	885	919	725	725
Not mortgaged	12	12	12	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	5	5	5	—	—
\$300 to \$399	7	7	7	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	357	357	357	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>					
Less than \$20,000	10	10	10	—	—
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.5	32.5	32.5	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	28	28	28	7	7
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	7	7
35 percent or more	3	3	3	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.8	27.8	27.8	32.5	32.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	19	19	—	—
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	4	4	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.4	24.4	24.4	—	—
\$50,000 or more	93	93	78	—	—
Less than 20 percent	75	75	60	—	—
20 to 24 percent	16	16	16	—	—
25 to 29 percent	2	2	2	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	15.0	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 126	1 126	991	358	358
<b>GROSS RENT</b>					
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	121	121	121	6	6
\$200 to \$299	318	318	271	151	151
\$300 to \$399	364	364	335	163	163
\$400 to \$499	192	192	144	—	—
\$500 to \$599	55	55	46	15	15
\$600 to \$749	40	40	40	9	9
\$750 to \$999	7	7	7	—	—
\$1,000 or more	13	13	13	—	—
No cash rent	16	16	14	14	14
Median (dollars)	321	321	318	304	304
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>					
Less than \$10,000	431	431	411	118	118
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	18	18	18	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	243	243	237	61	61
Not computed	170	170	156	51	51
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	438	438	393	186	186
Less than 20 percent	48	48	48	16	16
20 to 24 percent	68	68	68	32	32
25 to 29 percent	96	96	86	48	48
30 to 34 percent	110	110	83	47	47
35 percent or more	114	114	108	43	43
Not computed	2	2	—	—	—
Median	30.3	30.3	29.7	29.7	29.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	178	178	152	44	44
Less than 20 percent	128	128	102	40	40
20 to 24 percent	31	31	31	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	19	19	4	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.0	17.0	17.7	15.5	15.5
\$35,000 or more	79	79	35	10	10
Less than 20 percent	72	72	28	10	10
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.5	11.5	11.7	10.0	10.0



**Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
Occupied housing units .....	417	417	346
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	29	29	29
1980 to 1984 .....	58	58	41
1970 to 1979 .....	59	59	42
1960 to 1969 .....	94	94	84
1950 to 1959 .....	40	40	33
1940 to 1949 .....	34	34	27
1939 or earlier .....	103	103	90
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	26	26	19
1 bedroom .....	116	116	102
2 bedrooms .....	156	156	128
3 bedrooms .....	86	86	75
4 bedrooms .....	23	23	12
5 or more bedrooms .....	10	10	10
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	417	417	346
Source of water, public system or private company .....	406	406	346
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	397	397	337
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Mining gas .....	268	268	234
Bottled tank, or LP gas .....	36	36	25
Electricity .....	98	98	81
Oil, kerosene, etc. ....	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	15	15	6
No fuel used .....	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	56	56	55
1 .....	228	228	193
2 .....	100	100	79
3 or more .....	33	33	19
Vehicles per household .....	1.3	1.3	1.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	102	102	77
1989 to March 1990 .....	19	19	19
1985 to 1988 .....	38	38	31
1980 to 1984 .....	9	9	9
1970 to 1979 .....	5	5	—
1969 or earlier .....	31	31	18
Renter-occupied housing units .....	315	315	269
1989 to March 1990 .....	189	189	160
1985 to 1988 .....	92	92	85
1980 to 1984 .....	18	18	8
1970 to 1979 .....	16	16	16
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	20	20	20
Householder 65 years and over .....	59	59	35
Owner-occupied housing units .....	31	31	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	10	10	9
Complete plumbing facilities .....	417	417	346
1.00 or less persons per room .....	390	390	319
1.01 or more persons per room .....	27	27	27
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—
<b>Median household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	62 572	62 572	73 606
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	15 968	15 968	15 328
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	105	105	92
Owner-occupied housing units .....	17	17	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	88	88	86

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	70	70	63
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage	68	68	63
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	9	9	9
\$400 to \$499	2	2	—
\$500 to \$599	7	7	4
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	30	30	30
\$1,000 to \$1,499	20	20	20
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	882	882	891
Not mortgaged	2	2	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	2	2	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	225	225	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	15	15	13
Less than 20 percent	11	11	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	4	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	18.1	18.1	18.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8	8	5
Less than 20 percent	3	3	—
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.0	21.0	22.5
\$50,000 or more	47	47	45
Less than 20 percent	27	27	25
20 to 24 percent	20	20	20
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	18.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	315	315	269
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100	10	10	10
\$100 to \$199	16	16	16
\$200 to \$299	45	45	40
\$300 to \$399	88	88	62
\$400 to \$499	84	84	77
\$500 to \$599	23	23	16
\$600 to \$749	29	29	29
\$750 to \$999	9	9	9
\$1,000 or more	10	10	10
No cash rent	1	1	—
Median (dollars)	398	398	408
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000	102	102	92
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8
35 percent or more	93	93	84
Not computed	1	1	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	118	118	94
Less than 20 percent	4	4	4
20 to 24 percent	7	7	—
25 to 29 percent	34	34	34
30 to 34 percent	25	25	8
35 percent or more	48	48	48
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	32.8	32.8	35.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	66	66	61
Less than 20 percent	20	20	15
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	23	23	23
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7
35 percent or more	10	10	10
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	26.5	26.5	27.1
\$35,000 or more	29	29	22
Less than 20 percent	29	29	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.5	15.5	14.2

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
Occupied housing units .....	33 703	33 703	19 993
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	657	657	363
1985 to 1988 .....	2 516	2 516	1 334
1980 to 1984 .....	4 290	4 290	2 519
1970 to 1979 .....	8 366	8 366	4 612
1960 to 1969 .....	6 507	6 507	4 109
1950 to 1959 .....	3 381	3 381	2 225
1940 to 1949 .....	1 434	1 434	922
1939 or earlier .....	6 552	6 552	3 909
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	923	923	781
1 bedroom .....	4 654	4 654	3 378
2 bedrooms .....	10 875	10 875	6 589
3 bedrooms .....	11 318	11 318	6 216
4 bedrooms .....	4 600	4 600	2 397
5 or more bedrooms .....	1 333	1 333	632
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	33 487	33 487	19 857
Source of water, public system or private company .....	27 527	27 527	19 738
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	27 776	27 776	19 741
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	136	136	65
Owner-occupied housing units .....	76	76	39
Renter-occupied housing units .....	60	60	26
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	24 839	24 839	16 483
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	2 884	2 884	179
Electricity .....	4 263	4 263	2 902
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	642	642	67
All other fuels .....	884	884	237
No fuel used .....	191	191	125
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	2 354	2 354	1 737
1 .....	11 879	11 879	8 079
2 .....	13 385	13 385	7 417
3 or more .....	6 085	6 085	2 760
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8	1.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	18 599	18 599	9 506
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 917	1 917	1 050
1985 to 1988 .....	5 394	5 394	2 869
1980 to 1984 .....	3 079	3 079	1 522
1970 to 1979 .....	4 417	4 417	2 243
1969 or earlier .....	3 792	3 792	1 822
Renter-occupied housing units .....	15 104	15 104	10 487
1989 to March 1990 .....	7 583	7 583	5 708
1985 to 1988 .....	5 699	5 699	3 772
1980 to 1984 .....	1 138	1 138	671
1970 to 1979 .....	425	425	231
1969 or earlier .....	259	259	105
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	739	739	382
Householder 65 years and over .....	4 734	4 734	2 550
Owner-occupied housing units .....	3 605	3 605	1 816
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	42	42	6
No telephone in unit .....	42	42	6
No vehicle available .....	784	784	494
Complete plumbing facilities .....	33 567	33 567	19 928
1.00 or less persons per room .....	33 087	33 087	19 641
1.01 or more persons per room .....	480	480	287
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	136	136	65
1.00 or less persons per room .....	130	130	59
1.01 or more persons per room .....	6	6	6
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	50 000	50 000	52 444
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	22 263	22 263	21 022
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	5 204	5 204	4 137
Owner-occupied housing units .....	661	661	335
Renter-occupied housing units .....	4 543	4 543	3 802



Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Iowa City, IA MSA	Johnson County	
		Total	Iowa City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	13 395	13 395	7 761
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage -----	9 705	9 705	5 653
Less than \$300 -----	94	94	34
\$300 to \$399 -----	415	415	275
\$400 to \$499 -----	757	757	428
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 296	1 296	723
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 914	2 914	1 642
\$800 to \$999 -----	2 041	2 041	1 211
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 658	1 658	1 015
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	336	336	231
\$2,000 or more -----	194	194	94
Median (dollars) -----	759	759	770
Not mortgaged -----	3 690	3 690	2 108
Less than \$100 -----	13	13	5
\$100 to \$199 -----	861	861	429
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 683	1 683	887
\$300 to \$399 -----	812	812	565
\$400 to \$499 -----	208	208	138
\$500 or more -----	113	113	84
Median (dollars) -----	253	253	267
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 655	1 655	888
Less than 20 percent -----	413	413	160
20 to 24 percent -----	220	220	121
25 to 29 percent -----	181	181	98
30 to 34 percent -----	137	137	80
35 percent or more -----	642	642	380
Not computed -----	62	62	49
Median -----	29.5	29.5	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 712	2 712	1 542
Less than 20 percent -----	1 167	1 167	730
20 to 24 percent -----	515	515	203
25 to 29 percent -----	458	458	269
30 to 34 percent -----	246	246	167
35 percent or more -----	321	321	168
Not computed -----	5	5	5
Median -----	21.8	21.8	20.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	3 114	3 114	1 695
Less than 20 percent -----	1 788	1 788	962
20 to 24 percent -----	788	788	448
25 to 29 percent -----	345	345	179
30 to 34 percent -----	147	147	87
35 percent or more -----	46	46	19
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	18.4	18.4	18.4
\$50,000 or more -----	5 914	5 914	3 636
Less than 20 percent -----	4 709	4 709	2 922
20 to 24 percent -----	813	813	473
25 to 29 percent -----	243	243	151
30 to 34 percent -----	101	101	69
35 percent or more -----	48	48	21
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	14.2	14.2	14.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	14 572	14 572	10 459
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 -----	61	61	37
\$100 to \$199 -----	595	595	507
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 732	1 732	1 229
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 834	3 834	2 635
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 820	3 820	2 469
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 890	1 890	1 436
\$600 to \$749 -----	1 552	1 552	1 288
\$750 to \$999 -----	607	607	565
\$1,000 or more -----	150	150	113
No cash rent -----	331	331	180
Median (dollars) -----	419	419	423
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 013	4 013	3 242
Less than 20 percent -----	50	50	36
20 to 24 percent -----	113	113	82
25 to 29 percent -----	155	155	113
30 to 34 percent -----	76	76	74
35 percent or more -----	3 363	3 363	2 733
Not computed -----	256	256	204
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 050	4 050	3 057
Less than 20 percent -----	317	317	245
20 to 24 percent -----	462	462	320
25 to 29 percent -----	783	783	505
30 to 34 percent -----	732	732	552
35 percent or more -----	1 656	1 656	1 387
Not computed -----	100	100	48
Median -----	32.8	32.8	33.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 270	4 270	2 668
Less than 20 percent -----	1 789	1 789	1 012
20 to 24 percent -----	1 309	1 309	728
25 to 29 percent -----	555	555	436
30 to 34 percent -----	269	269	212
35 percent or more -----	244	244	233
Not computed -----	104	104	47
Median -----	21.1	21.1	22.1
\$35,000 or more -----	2 239	2 239	1 492
Less than 20 percent -----	1 925	1 925	1 237
20 to 24 percent -----	134	134	115
25 to 29 percent -----	82	82	76
30 to 34 percent -----	37	37	21
35 percent or more -----	17	17	17
Not computed -----	44	44	26
Median -----	14.5	14.5	14.5

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Iowa City, IA MSA	96 119	16.3	37 210	16.4	IOWA CITY CITY, JOHNSON COUNTY	5 182	12.7	1 739	15.7
JOHNSON COUNTY					Tract 1 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
					Tract 2 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
					Tract 4 (pt.)	4 016	15.6	1 580	15.1
					Tract 5 (pt.)	4 433	19.3	1 752	18.4
Total	96 119	16.3	37 210	16.4	Tract 6	3 870	11.7	2 068	11.6
Corralville city	10 347	13.5	4 757	13.7	Tract 7	2 201	15.1	18	16.7
Iowa City city	59 738	14.5	22 464	14.5	Tract 8	161	10.6	1	—
					Tract 9	2 899	16.1	1 113	15.8
					Tract 10	3 544	13.9	251	12.4
					Tract 11	4 297	13.9	1 862	13.9
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN JOHNSON COUNTY					Tract 12	2 100	16.7	906	16.1
					Tract 13	3 335	16.0	1 142	15.8
Tract 1	5 562	13.4	1 872	15.9	Tract 14	4 390	16.6	1 677	16.2
Tract 2	2 793	15.4	1 448	15.4	Tract 15	2 932	16.7	1 329	15.9
Tract 3.01	3 566	13.7	1 407	15.1	Tract 16	6 395	12.3	2 684	11.8
Tract 4	4 213	15.4	1 656	15.2	Tract 17	2 980	16.1	1 272	16.0
Tract 5	5 477	24.5	2 234	24.8	Tract 18 (pt.)	5 949	11.0	2 432	11.8
Tract 18	6 310	10.9	2 604	11.6	Tract 104 (pt.)	594	12.6	318	12.3
Tract 103	7 473	17.2	2 928	17.4	Tract 105 (pt.)	64	15.6	24	16.7
Tract 104	5 803	16.7	2 151	16.8	Tract 106	396	14.9	296	14.5
Tract 105	3 454	24.0	1 411	24.2	REMAINDER OF JOHNSON COUNTY				
					Tract 1 (pt.)	380	23.4	133	18.0
					Tract 2 (pt.)	17	—	7	—
					Tract 3.01 (pt.)	268	18.3	146	18.5
					Tract 4 (pt.)	196	12.2	75	16.0
					Tract 5 (pt.)	1 044	46.5	482	48.1
					Tract 18 (pt.)	361	8.6	172	8.1
					Tract 101	4 531	21.6	1 696	22.4
					Tract 102	3 165	29.3	1 130	29.1
					Tract 103 (pt.)	7 473	17.2	2 928	17.4
					Tract 104 (pt.)	5 209	17.2	1 833	17.6
					Tract 105 (pt.)	3 390	24.2	1 387	24.4
CORALVILLE CITY, JOHNSON COUNTY									
Tract 2 (pt.)	2 776	15.5	1 441	15.5					
Tract 3.01 (pt.)	3 298	13.3	1 261	14.8					
Tract 3.02	4 272	12.4	2 054	11.8					
Tract 4 (pt.)	1	—	1	—					
Tract 103 (pt.)	—	—	—	—					





# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

### CONTENTS

<b>Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)</b> (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Alaska Native Village (ANV)</b> (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Alaska Native Village Statistical Area</b> (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</b> .....	A-1
<b>American Indian Reservation</b> (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>American Indian Reservation and Trust Land</b> (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>American Samoa</b> (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Area Measurement</b> .....	A-3
<b>Assessment District</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Block</b> .....	A-3
<b>Block Group (BG)</b> .....	A-4
<b>Block Numbering Area (BNA)</b> (See <i>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )	
<b>Borough</b> (See <i>County Subdivision, see Place</i> )	
<b>Borough and Census Area (Alaska)</b> (See <i>County</i> )	
<b>Boundary Changes</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Area (Alaska)</b> (See <i>County</i> )	
<b>Census Block</b> (See <i>Block</i> )	
<b>Census Code</b> (See <i>Geographic Code</i> )	
<b>Census County Division (CCD)</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Census Designated Place (CDP)</b> (See <i>Place</i> )	
<b>Census Division</b> (See <i>Census Region and Census Division</i> )	
<b>Census Geographic Code</b> (See <i>Geographic Code</i> )	
<b>Census Region and Census Division</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Subarea (Alaska)</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</b> .....	A-5
<b>Central City</b> (See <i>Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>Central Place</b> (See <i>Urbanized Area</i> )	
<b>City</b> (See <i>Place</i> )	
<b>Congressional District (CD)</b> .....	A-6
<b>Consolidated City</b> (See <i>Place</i> )	
<b>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)</b> (See <i>Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>County</b> .....	A-6
<b>County Subdivision</b> .....	A-6
<b>Crews of Vessels</b> (See <i>Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )	
<b>Division</b> (See <i>Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Election District</b> (See <i>County Subdivision, see Voting District</i> )	
<b>Extended City</b> (See <i>Urban and Rural</i> )	
<b>Farm</b> (See <i>Urban and Rural</i> )	
<b>Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code</b> (See <i>Geographic Code</i> )	
<b>Geographic Block Group</b> (See <i>Block Group</i> )	
<b>Geographic Code</b> .....	A-7
<b>Geographic Presentation</b> .....	A-7
<b>Gore</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Grant</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Guam</b> (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Hierarchical Presentation</b> (See <i>Geographic Presentation</i> )	
<b>Historic Areas of Oklahoma</b> (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area</i> )	
<b>Historical Counts</b> .....	A-8
<b>Incorporated Place</b> (See <i>Place</i> )	
<b>Independent City</b> (See <i>County</i> )	
<b>Internal Point</b> .....	A-8
<b>Inventory Presentation</b> (See <i>Geographic Presentation</i> )	
<b>Land Area</b> (See <i>Area Measurement</i> )	

<b>Latitude</b> (See <i>Internal Point</i> )	
<b>Longitude</b> (See <i>Internal Point</i> )	
<b>Magisterial District</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Metropolitan Area (MA)</b> .....	A-8
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</b> (See <i>Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>Minor Civil Division (MCD)</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b> (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Outlying Areas of the United States</b> .....	A-9
<b>Palau</b> (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Parish (Louisiana)</b> (See <i>County</i> )	
<b>Parish Governing Authority District</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Place</b> .....	A-9
<b>Plantation</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Population or Housing Unit Density</b> .....	A-10
<b>Precinct</b> (See <i>County Subdivision, see Voting District</i> )	
<b>Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)</b> (See <i>Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>Puerto Rico</b> (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Purchase</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Region</b> (See <i>Census Region and Census Division</i> )	
<b>Rural</b> (See <i>Urban and Rural</i> )	
<b>Selected States</b> (See <i>County Subdivision, see State</i> )	
<b>State</b> .....	A-11
<b>Supervisors' District</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Tabulation Block Group</b> (See <i>Block Group</i> )	
<b>TIGER</b> .....	A-11
<b>Town</b> (See <i>County Subdivision, see Place</i> )	
<b>Township</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Tract</b> (See <i>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )	
<b>Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)</b> (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)</b> (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Trust Land</b> (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>United States</b> .....	A-11
<b>Unorganized Territory (unorg.)</b> (See <i>County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Urban and Rural</b> .....	A-11
<b>Urbanized Area (UA)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Village</b> (See <i>Place</i> )	
<b>Virgin Islands</b> (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Voting District (VTD)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Water Area</b> (See <i>Area Measurement</i> )	
<b>ZIP Code</b> ® .....	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## BLOCK GROUP (BG)

### Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

### Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### Northeast Region

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### Midwest Region

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### South Region

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

### **West Region**

### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

## **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

**Unorganized Territory (unorg.)**

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

**GEOGRAPHIC CODE**

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

**Census Code**

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

**Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code**

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

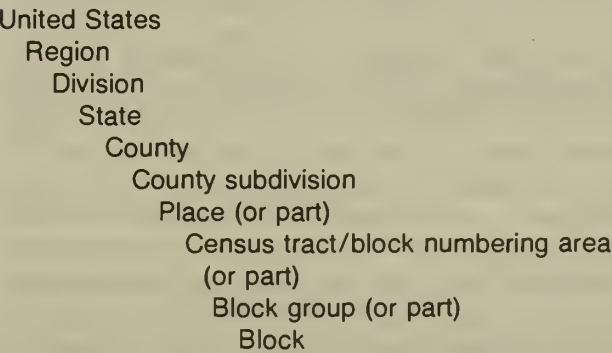
**United States Postal Service (USPS) Code**

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

**GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION**

**Hierarchical Presentation**

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



**Inventory Presentation**

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census



tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,



each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

### CONTENTS

<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b> .....	B-2
Ability to Speak English ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> ) .....	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week ( <i>See Employment Status</i> ) .....	
Age .....	B-2
American Indian Tribe ( <i>See Race</i> ) .....	
Ancestry .....	B-2
Carpooling ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Children Ever Born ( <i>See Fertility</i> ) .....	
Citizenship .....	B-4
Civilian Labor Force ( <i>See Employment Status</i> ) .....	
Class of Worker ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> ) .....	
Disability ( <i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i> ) .....	
Earnings in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
Educational Attainment .....	B-4
Employment Status .....	B-5
Families ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Family Composition ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Family Income in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
Family Size ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Family Type ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Farm Population ( <i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i> ) .....	
Fertility .....	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> ) .....	
Foster Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Group Quarters .....	B-7
Hispanic Origin .....	B-12
Household ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Household Income in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
Household Language ( <i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i> ) .....	
Household Size ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Household Type and Relationship .....	B-13
Householder ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Income Deficit ( <i>See Poverty Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
Income in 1989 .....	B-15
Income Type in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker .....	B-19
Institutionalized Persons ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> ) .....	
Journey to Work .....	B-21
Labor Force Status ( <i>See Employment Status</i> ) .....	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English .....	B-23
Linguistic Isolation ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> ) .....	
Marital Status .....	B-25
Married Couples ( <i>See Marital Status</i> ) .....	
Means of Transportation to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Migration ( <i>See Residence in 1985</i> ) .....	
Mobility Limitation Status .....	B-26
Nativity ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> ) .....	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> ) .....	
Occupation ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> ) .....	
Own Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Per Capita Income ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
Period of Military Service ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> ) .....	
Persons in Family ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Persons in Households ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Place of Birth .....	B-26
Place of Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Poverty Status in 1989 .....	B-27
Presence of Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Private Vehicle Occupancy ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Race .....	B-28
Reference Week .....	B-31

Related Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Residence in 1985 .....	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status .....	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School .....	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status .....	B-34
Sex .....	B-34
Spanish Origin ( <i>See Hispanic Origin</i> ) .....	
Stepfamily ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Subfamily ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Travel Time to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Type of School ( <i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i> ) .....	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
Veteran Status .....	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
Work Disability Status .....	B-35
Work Status in 1989 .....	B-35
Worker ( <i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
Workers in Family in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
Year of Entry .....	B-36
Years of Military Service ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> ) .....	
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b> .....	B-36
Acreage .....	B-37
Age of Structure ( <i>See Year Structure Built</i> ) .....	
Agricultural Sales .....	B-38
Bedrooms .....	B-38
Boarded-Up Status .....	B-38
Business on Property .....	B-38
Condominium Fee .....	B-39
Condominium Status .....	B-39
Congregate Housing ( <i>See Meals Included in Rent</i> ) .....	
Contract Rent .....	B-39
Crop Sales ( <i>See Agricultural Sales</i> ) .....	
Duration of Vacancy .....	B-40
Farm Residence .....	B-40
Gross Rent .....	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 .....	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> ) .....	
House Heating Fuel .....	B-41
Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> ) .....	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood .....	B-41
Kitchen Facilities .....	B-41
Living Quarters .....	B-36
Meals Included in Rent .....	B-41
Mobile Home Costs .....	B-42
Months Vacant ( <i>See Duration of Vacancy</i> ) .....	
Mortgage Payment .....	B-42
Mortgage Status .....	B-42
Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> ) .....	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Tenure</i> ) .....	
Persons in Unit .....	B-43
Persons Per Room .....	B-43
Plumbing Facilities .....	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989 .....	B-43
Real Estate Taxes .....	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> ) .....	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Tenure</i> ) .....	
Rooms .....	B-44
Second or Junlor Mortgage Payment .....	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs .....	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 .....	B-45



## CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal .....	B-45
Source of Water .....	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit .....	B-45
Tenure .....	B-46
Type of Structure ( <i>See Units in Structure</i> ) .....	
Units in Structure .....	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere .....	B-47
Utilities .....	B-47
Vacancy Status .....	B-47
Vacant Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> ) .....	
Value .....	B-48
Vehicles Available .....	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit .....	B-49
Year Structure Built .....	B-49
<b>DERIVED MEASURES</b> .....	B-49
Interpolation .....	B-49
Mean .....	B-49
Median .....	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios .....	B-50
Quartile .....	B-50

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English").

If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

**Single Ancestries Reported**—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

**Multiple Ancestries Reported**—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

**Ancestry Unclassified**—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

**Total Ancestries Reported**—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

**First Ancestry Reported**—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

**Second Ancestry Reported**—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher than professional school degrees, which were "higher than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

**Correctional Institutions**—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

**Prisons**—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Include hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

*Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as noninstitutional group quarters)*—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few states in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

**Married-Couple Family**—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

**Other Family:**

**Male Householder, No Wife Present**—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Female Householder, No Husband Present**—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

### Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary income, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1981 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

**Current Population Survey**—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933 \$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or house-holders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970 a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980 costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units or which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new in 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes and trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied by a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and mean see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusion. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums, multi-unit structures since condominium units are not identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included. Vehicles kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluation showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were present

eparately and also as a combined vehicles available abulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 ehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is



computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variation than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data .....	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data .....	C-9
Errors in the Data .....	C-2
Estimation Procedure .....	C-5
Sample Design .....	C-1

### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

### ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area, and the percent of these in the sample. For machine readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table 1 that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

#### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# TAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units	
1	1 person in housing unit	
2-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	

## Renter

White Householder  
Householder of Hispanic origin  
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

# TAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

Sampling rate of 1-in-2  
Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

# TAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Single unit structure  
Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units  
Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

# TAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

group	Owner	
	White Householder	
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	
	Value	
	Less than \$20,000	
	\$20,000 to \$39,999	
	\$40,000 to \$59,999	
	\$60,000 to \$79,999	
	\$80,000 to \$99,999	
	\$100,000 to \$149,999	
	\$150,000 to \$249,999	
	\$250,000 to \$299,999	
	\$300,000 or more	
	Other <sup>1</sup>	
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	
1-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	
	Black Householder	
1-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	
1-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder	
1-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	
	Householder of Other Race	
1-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	

121-140	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
181-200	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides using value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical editing and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.



**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	1
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	1
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	2
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	2
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	3
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	6
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	7
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 1
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 5
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 1
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 4
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 4

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimate total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Iowa

[percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Type of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Place of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.4
Waste disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4



## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

**1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

**b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

**2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

**4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

**5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

**6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

**7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

**H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

**b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service** as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following -</b> | <b>Do not enter -</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following -</b> | <b>Do not enter -</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



CENSUS '90

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana –**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

### Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

### Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
First name	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age      b. Year of birth</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0 1 9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age      b. Year of birth</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0 1 9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0</p>	
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

**PERSON 7**

Last name \_\_\_\_\_

First name \_\_\_\_\_ Middle initial \_\_\_\_\_

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Brother/sister

☐ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ☐ Father/mother ☐ Grandchild

☐ Stepson/stepdaughter ☐ Other relative \_\_\_\_\_

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ☐ Unmarried partner

☐ Housemate, roommate ☐ Other nonrelative \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White

☐ Black or Negro

☐ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Eskimo

☐ Aleut

☐ Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

☐ Chinese ☐ Japanese

☐ Filipino ☐ Asian Indian

☐ Hawaiian ☐ Samoan

☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian

☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other API \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Other race (Print race) \_\_\_\_\_

a. Age \_\_\_\_\_ b. Year of birth \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Now married ☐ Separated

☐ Widowed ☐ Never married

☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) \_\_\_\_\_

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) \_\_\_\_\_ and reason(s) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) \_\_\_\_\_ and reason(s) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A one-family house detached from any other house

☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses

☐ A building with 2 apartments

☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments

☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments

☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments

☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments

☐ A building with 50 or more apartments

☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or hall-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms

☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms

☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000   | <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more      |

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 | <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99   | <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 | <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 | <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 | <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 | <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 | <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 | <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 | <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 | <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 | <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 | <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 | <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more |

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

<b>A. Total persons</b>	<b>B. Type of unit</b>		<b>D. Months vacant</b>	<b>G. DO</b>	<b>ID</b>
	Occupied	Vacant			
	<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12	
	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24	
			<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="radio"/> 24 or more	
	<b>C1. Vacancy status</b>		<b>E. Complete after</b>		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="radio"/> LR	<input type="radio"/> TC	<input type="radio"/> QA JIC1
	<input type="radio"/> For sale only		<input type="radio"/> P/F	<input type="radio"/> RE	<input type="radio"/> I/T
	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers	<input type="radio"/> MV	<input type="radio"/> ED	<input type="radio"/> EN
	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> P0	<input type="radio"/> P3	<input type="radio"/> P6
			<input type="radio"/> P1	<input type="radio"/> P4	<input type="radio"/> IA JIC2
			<input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> P5	<input type="radio"/> SM
	<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b>		<b>F. Cov.</b>		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b	<input type="radio"/> 1a	<input type="radio"/> 7
			<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> H1



<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">  </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used         </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">  </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used         </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">  </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge         </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">  </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used         </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Skip to 28  
☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ a.m.  
☐ p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

### 28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

### 28. Industry or Employer

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

### 29. Occupation

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake loct)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

### 30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

### 32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

### 33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR ☐ \$  
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA<sup>TM</sup>. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA<sup>TM</sup>. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file is an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts—**To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers**—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program**—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse**—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries**—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

### **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

### **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

### **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

### **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

### **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

### **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

- Household relationship
- Sex
- Race
- Age
- Marital status
- Hispanic origin

Housing

- Number of units in structure
- Number of rooms in unit
- Tenure—owned or rented
- Value of home or monthly rent
- Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
- Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

- Social characteristics:*
- Education—enrollment and attainment
- Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
- Ancestry
- Language spoken at home
- Migration (residence in 1985)
- Disability
- Fertility
- Veteran status
- Economic characteristics:*
- Labor force
- Occupation, industry, and class of worker
- Place of work and journey to work
- Work experience in 1989
- Income in 1989
- Year last worked

Housing

- Year moved into residence
- Number of bedrooms
- Plumbing and kitchen facilities
- Telephone in unit
- Vehicles available
- Heating fuel
- Source of water and method of sewage disposal
- Year structure built
- Condominium status
- Farm residence
- Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State part of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas





# APPENDIX G.

## Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

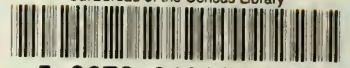








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